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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Receiving as many home-subscribers in this and other states, the limited space given to everything in very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Lively Meeting Expected.

The representative council has been called for a special session on next Monday evening, and the present indications are that the meeting will be one of the most interesting since that body was created by the adoption of the present charter. The matter of special interest that is to come before the council is the recommendation of Mayor Burlingame regarding changes in the police department. The original recommendation, made by the Mayor to the board of aldermen, made Captain Northup Chief of Police, Sergeant Wilcox captain, and Chief Crowley sergeant. As Captain Northup declined the appointment, the Mayor subsequently recommended that Patrolman Gregory be Chief and Chief Crowley patrolman. When it came to confirming these appointments, the board of aldermen deadlocked, three voting to confirm and three voting in the negative. Mayor Burlingame will therefore lay the matter before the council for their action.

The members of the representative council are not altogether pleased at having this responsibility thrust upon them. Many of them dislike to go on record either for or against the changes, fearing that injury to their business may result. In consequence many absences from the meeting are likely. Some members are now out of the city and they are not expected to make a special effort to hurry back for this meeting. It is possible that urgent personal business may call other members out of the city on Monday. Except for the fact that the fourth and fifth wards are expected to send full delegations to the council meeting, there would be a possibility of a lack of quorum for the meeting.

There will probably be extensive debate over the police matter. A resolution will be presented, calling for a full investigation of the police department, along the lines of the resolution offered by Alderman Hughes in the board of aldermen. Much legal talent has been engaged on both sides, but whether they will be called upon to speak at the council session is not now known. However, a thorough ventilation of police matters is promised, if not immediately, certainly before the present controversy comes to an end.

There is an uncertainty in some legal minds as to exactly what vote is required to carry the Mayor's recommendations into effect. Under the charter, there is a provision that a city officer, not elected by the people, may be removed from office by a two-third vote of all the members elected. On the other hand it is claimed that the Mayor as the head of the police department has authority to make such changes as he may see fit, and only a majority vote of the members present will be required to confirm his recommendations. Much will depend upon the ruling of the city solicitor.

In addition to police matters there is considerable other business to come before the council. The board of aldermen has prepared the draft of an ordinance to regulate the use of jitneys, and this must be acted upon by the council. There is also a proposed ordinance to regulate the rate of fare for motor driven hackney carriages. Both of these matters have been discussed considerably on the streets, and there is likely to be much debate over them in the council. Several minor matters are also on the docket.

There will without doubt be a large attendance of spectators.

Carney is busy unloading a car of Hewett pianos. This is the second car of these well known instruments to come to Newport within a month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Bowler have gone to Block Island for a few days.

Historical Address.

There was an interesting meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Newport Historical Society, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence by the Rhode Island Legislature. There was a large attendance of representative citizens, among them being many from the cottage colony and officers of the United States. Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence, formerly State commissioner of public schools, and a historian of note, made the principal address, speaking for a considerable time upon the influence of Newport in the early affairs of the colony. Mr. Bicknell did not hesitate to give to the men of the Newport settlement that credit for pre-eminence in the affairs of the colony which has been traditionally ascribed to Roger Williams and the men of the Providence settlement. He went into the matter carefully, citing authority for all his statements. John Clarke of Newport he regards as the leading figure of his day, being the man that secured the famous King Charles Charter, which forms the basis of our present constitution, and performing many other acts of vast importance for the young colony. Although based on strict historical facts, the address was most interesting, and was followed with the closest attention by the large audience.

Mr. John P. Sanborn, secretary of the Newport Historical Society, presided at the meeting. Rev. J. Andrew Jones, pastor of the John Clarke Memorial Church, the oldest of the denomination in America, offered prayer, and Mr. John H. Greene, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence as adopted by the Rhode Island General Assembly. There was an excellent musical programme under the direction of Mr. Henry Stuart Hendy, Miss Mary Leonard being the soloist of the special choir. The committee of arrangements consisted of Mr. B. F. Tanner, Miss Edith May Tilley, and Mr. H. B. Wood. detail of Boy Scouts acted as ushers. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. William Safford Jones, pastor of the Channing Memorial Church, to which church and its founder William Ellery Channing, Mr. Bicknell made extensive allusion in his address.

R. I. Independence Day.

Tuesday, May 4th was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, which antedated that of the Continental Congress by some two months. There was a very general display of flags in Newport in honor of the day, and appropriate exercises were held in the public schools, following the suggestions contained in a pamphlet issued by State School Commissioner Walter E. Ranger. As a part of the programme at the Rogers High School, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, in behalf of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the America Revolution, presented the school with two handsome flags, one the national flag and the other the State flag. The gift was accepted by Headmaster Thompson in behalf of the school. In the evening there was a meeting at Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Newport Historical Society, at which the principal address was made by Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence.

Connecticut Jitneys

Waterbury Jitney Service, Inc., capitalized at $50,000, began service this week, having a schedule calling for the operating of cars from 6:30 A. M. to 12:30 A. M. Twenty-five tickets are to be sold for one dollar, making a four-cent fare, and universal transfers are to be given. The company starts with thirty cars, which will be increased to 200, it claimed, within thirty days. This is sure some jitney service for Connecticut, but they will have to go some to catch up with Providence with its 900 jitneys.

Cruise of Naval Militia.

Arrangements are being made by the navy department for a summer cruise of the naval militia of Rhode Island and other States on the battleships this summer. The tentative date for the cruise of the Rhode Island naval militia is August 15-27, embarking and disembarking at Newport.

Arguments have been completed before the Public Service Commission of Rhode Island in the matter of reduction of rates by the Newport Water Works. No decision has yet been announced by the Commission, and there is no indication as to when a decision will be reached. The matter has been gone into at much length and the counsel for both sides have made long arguments.

A number of members of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, attended the annual visitation to Providence Chapter by Mrs. Lillie H. Durfee, Grand Matron, who is a member of Aquidneck Chapter.

Board of Aldermen

The regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening, when fire department matters were talked over and other business of more or less importance was transacted. Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Mayor's office	$10 00
Council and Aldermen	26 75
City clerk	35 68
City treasurer	15 70
Tax collector	16 75
Probate clerk	10 00
City solicitor	4 70
City physician	188 50
Custody	121 40
Elections	43 60
Advertising	88 03
Hospitals, Newport pick	171 00
Hospitals, miscellaneous	64 13
Hospital, carriage hire	2 00
Street lights	8,148 91
Enclosing records	44 00
Harbor master	10 00
Inspector of buildings	42 25
Inspector of plumbing	60
Inspector of nuisances	5 00
Public weights and measures	2 50
Interest on commission	50 92
City hall	918 19
Cemeteries	27 20
Dog fund	150 00
Touro Synagogue fund	20 51
Board of Health	1,498 00
City asylum	605 15
Fire department	868 19
Highway department	8,119 87
Tax assessors	16 00
Police department	306 09
Poor department	648 12
Public Parks	1,810 05
Public schools	1,270 61
Public schools (Agassiz)	83 75
Public schools (Townsend)	22 85
	$19,925 53

Alderman Leddy presented a recommendation of the commission on reorganization of the fire department that Deputy Chief Lawton be sent to the Springfield Training School for Firemen in order to familiarize him with the various drills that will have to be inaugurated in Newport. It was suggested that the council be asked to make an appropriation of $100 to cover the expense. Some of the members thought that the amount asked would not be sufficient, and Alderman Hughes thought that at this time, when there is much to be done in connection with remodelling the stations, etc., the Deputy Chief would have enough to do at home. Alderman Kelly suggested that the Chief is being ignored, and that he should be consulted the same as all other heads of departments. On his recommendation, a committee, consisting of Aldermen, Hughes and Leddy, was appointed to consult with Chief Kirwin in regard to the matter.

City Solicitor Sullivan was asked regarding the proposed ordiance for the control of "jitneys" which he is to prepare for submission to the representative council, and he asked for the appointment of a committee to consult with him regarding routes, etc., for the cars. Aldermen Kirby, Hughes and Leddy were appointed.

A communication from Street Commissioner Hamilton, calling attention to the fact that hard stone had been encountered in building the Harrison avenue sewer, which would make the work more expensive, and suggesting an additional appropriation of $1000, was referred to the representative council. The specifications for the wooden block pavement for Broadway were approved, and the City Clerk was authorized to advertise for bids, which are to be in by May 13th. The plan for the change of grade on Broadway, as prepared by the City Engineer, was approved. A resolution was passed directing the Bay State Street Railway and the Newport & Providence Railway to arrange for the laying of the pavement, and it was suggested that the public service corporations using the street should be required to instal service pipes now to avoid tearing up the street later. This matter went over to Thursday.

Mayor Burlingame announced the appointment of Andrew T. Laughlin as superintendent of hacks, and on the latter's recommendation a large number of hack and wagon licenses were granted.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, there was considerable business in addition to the routine. The jitney ordinance was presented by the city solicitor, and in the main was satisfactory to the board, but was referred back for a few amendments to be made previous to the meeting next Monday evening. It will go to the representative council for action.

The ordinance is quite drastic, following generally the lines of similar regulations in nearby cities. Each jitney car will have to be covered with a bond, the amount to be $500 for each passenger seat. There will be a special operators license fee of $2, which will more than cover the cost of the badge to be issued by the city. No more passengers can be carried than there is seating capacity for, and the jitneys are barred from Bellevue avenue, below Bath road; Franklin street; Ochre Point avenue; Ocean avenue; and Marlboro street, west of Thames street. The terminus for a motor bus shall not be on Washington square nor Touro street.

Weekly bills and pay rolls were approved and other routine business was transacted. Chief Kirwin was given permission to move the apparatus from Headquarters, during the progress of the alterations there, but two men will be kept there on account of the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. The proposition to send Deputy Chief Lawton to the Springfield fire school was approved, and the council will be asked for an appropriation of $100 for expenses. William H. Graffam was elected assistant electrician.

Four Painters Injured.

Four men were considerably injured, one of them seriously, by the fall of a painters' staging Thursday morning. George W. and Henry T. Wright, composing the firm of Wright Brothers, with two employes, William Feeney and Eric W. Pearson, were at work on a staging on Mrs. Donovan's house at Hall avenue and Warner street. In changing position, one of the hooks tore off a piece of the gutter and roof rim, precipitating all the men to the ground. Police and ambulance were summoned, and the men were removed to their homes, but Mr. Henry T. Wright, who suffered the worst injuries, was later taken to the Hospital. Dr. Sweet found that he had five broken ribs, a broken arm and broken shoulder, with a possibility of internal injuries.

Subscribers for New Building.

Subscriptions are being received by the Historical Society for the addition to their buildings. A general interest is being shown, and the Society hopes that a great many bricks (at a dollar or two apiece) will be purchased, both by members and non-members.

Gifts and pledges to date are:

James A. Swan	$25
Dr. J. J. Mason	25
Mrs. Charles M. Bull	5
Mrs. Walter Hill	5
Miss Sophie P. Casey	1
Miss Codman	100
M. A. McCormick	5
Dr. Henry B. Jacobs	100
Alfred Tuckerman	100
A member	1000
Arnold Hague	50
Mrs. T. A. Lawton	100
Mrs. Lyman Josephs	10
Job A. Peckham	25
Madame Cortazzo	10
Arthur B. Emmons	500
Miss Anna F. Hunter	100
Mrs. Auchincloss	200
A. K. Sherman	10
Mrs. C. C. Gardiner	2
Samuel Mc Adam	10
T. T. Pitman	25
Miss E. G. Sherman	5
Prof. Allen Marquand	25
Dr. Wm. C. Rives	50
Miss Caroline Hazard	20
Miss Georgiana G. King	100
Mrs. Harriot Stevens	30
Wm. Gammell	100
Wm. G. Caswell	1
Dr. Roderick Terry	1000
J. J. Van Alen	200
A member	250
Mrs. French Vanderbilt	500
H. A. C. Taylor	100
George Henry Warren	50
Wm. Ellery Chapter D. A. R.	25
J. K. Sullivan	10
A member	100
Mrs. Harold Brown	50
Mrs. Theo. K. Gibbs	50
Miss Maude Stevens	10
Thomas S. Perry	10
Robert S. Hayes	10
Mrs. David King	10
Wm. G. Low, Jr.	10
Mrs. Abbott Slade	2
Mrs. T. Shaw Safe	50
Hon. George Peabody Wetmore	250
Miss Elizabeth H. Clark	50
F. P. Garrettson	10
Admiral S. B. Luce	10
Mrs. Wm. Pepper	25
Miss Edna H. Barger	25
A. N. Y. member	50
Wm. Arthur Wing	2
A member	10
Mrs. R. Manson Smith	10
A member	100
Guy Norman	50
Robert Tilney	5
Mrs. Livingston Hunt	10
P. R. Hazard	15
Miss Campell Stewart	10
Prof. Pompelly	25
Miss Isabel C. Taber	10
John Ireys	10
Philip R. Case	3
Dr. and Mrs. Estes	10
Gen. J. Fred Pierson	25
Miss Annie A. Sherman	10
Mrs. Albert Tetlow	5
Mrs. C. A. Brackett	5
Wm. J. S. Caswell	1
Miss Sallie Swan	20
Admiral & Mrs. Chadwick	10
Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield	100
Miss Ellery	5
Geo. R. Fearing	100
F. K. Sturgis	500
Hamilton B. Tompkins	500
T. B. Connolly	5
Mrs. E. G. Smith	5
Hon. John P. Sanborn	5
Mrs. Sanborn	5
Miss Abby Hazard	5
Ernst Voigt	10
Rev. S. C. Hughes	5
Adm. J. B. Murdock	5

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, wife of Colonel Willard, of this city, and her daughters, who have been abroad for a considerable time, expect to sail for home on May 29, taking the French line steamer from Bordeaux. Mrs. Willard has been very ill in Switzerland for a number of months, but has recovered sufficiently to be able to make the journey home.

MacKenzie & Winslow have taken over the business of H. L. Marsh & Co., which they recently purchased, and are operating both the grain elevator and the retail store on Broadway. This is a large and long-established concern, and Mr. Judson C. MacKenzie, the active head of the firm, has a wide acquaintance in Newport.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. John MacFadden.

After a lingering illness of many weeks, Mrs. Jane MacFadden, wife of John MacFadden died at her home at an early hour Monday, on Third street. She was a native of New Brunswick and came here in 1885 with her family. She united with the first M. E. Church and remained one of its most devoted members although unable to attend regularly owing to ill health. She bore her many illnesses with great patience, and was ever ready to do for any one in need even though ill herself. She maintained always a keen interest in all the activities of her church.

She is survived by a husband, who has been for many years with the New England Navigation Co., a daughter, Mrs. F. S. Kahl, who resides at home, and one son, John B. MacFadden who is with Mr. J. D. Johnston. There are also six grandchildren, a sister in Canada, and a niece, Mrs. Hugh Kenney of Fall River, who was with her aunt in her last illness.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday at her late home by Rev. W. I. Ward. Her former pastor, Rev. Joseph Cooper, now of Brockton Mass., assisted in the service.

The funeral was largely attended. The bearers were two of her nephews, Messrs. Hugh Kennoy and James Daly of Fall River, and Mr. Herbert Alfenburg, Mr. Edward Ellis. There were many floral tributes.

Mr. Fredrick Martin Davies, a son of Mr. Julian T. Davies, both well know summer residents of Newport, died at his home in New York on Saturday last, following, a considerable illness from a complication of diseases. He was thirty-eight years of age. In his younger days, he was accustomed to spend the summer months with his father's family at "Pinecroft" adjoining St. George's School in Middletown, which was recently given to the school. He was well known in Newport Society, and after his marriage was a frequent visitor in the summer colony. He had sometimes rented cottages here for the summer months.

The committee on observance of Memorial Day have forwarded invitations to participate in the street parade on that day to the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet, the Coast Artillery from the Forts, the apprentices at the Training Station, Newport Artillery, Newport Naval Reserves, Boy Scouts, Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and other organizations. Should the men from the fleet be sent ashore to take part in the parade, it will be one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in Newport.

It is probable that within a short time the Navy Department will grant permission to the Newport & Providence Railway to extend its Point line tracks across the causeway onto the government reservation at the Naval Training Station. The application of the company for this privilege has been approved by Admiral Knight in command of the Station, and has been sent to Washington for action by the Department. If the permission is granted, work on the extension will be completed within three months.

There was a gasoline explosion on board the fishing schooner Little Addie in the harbor Tuesday morning, as the result of which the emergency force of the Newport fire department had a lively little fire to handle. Captain John Martin of the schooner was considerably burned in the explosion and was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment. A still alarm was sounded a chemical and hose wagon responding and being kept very busy for some time. The cause of the explosion is not known

The Charity Organization Society is publishing a very interesting pamphlet, written by Miss Maud Lyman Stevens, on the Old Vernon House. While treating primarily of the history of the house and the families that occupied it, the little book contains some very interesting and readable historical incidents of Newport as a whole. The pamphlet, which is being printed at the MERCURY Office, will be sold for the benefit of the society.

Mrs. Pascal H. Stedman died at her home on Everett street Friday morning, after considerable illness. She was a daughter of the late colonel Augustus P. Sherman, and a sister of the late Mrs. Harriet W. Sexton.

It is currently reported that the menhaden fish works in Tiverton will be reopened for business shortly. The property which was recently sold at receivers' sale was bought in by representatives of the bondholders.

Mr. Joshua S. Sachelior has returned to Newport, after having spent several weeks in Florida. He enjoyed his winter there immensely.

The steamer New Shoreham is again running on the line from Providence and Newport to Block Island, after its spring overhauling.

Military Drill Begun.

The military instruction in the Rogers High School, recently approved by the public school committee, was begun on Tuesday when Colonel Herbert Bliss, the new military instructor, called out his class of volunteers and gave them some information and preliminary instruction in the gymnasium. Dr. Darrah, Superintendent Lull, Headmaster Thompson and others were present. It is not the intention this year to start the full course of instruction for all the boys, but volunteers were called for to take the preliminary course in order to fit them for officers of the organization next year. It is proposed to organize a battalion in the fall, and some fifty boys will be required to fill the various offices, so Colonel Bliss desired to have the nucleus for these officers under training at once. There were about fifty volunteers at the first meeting on Tuesday. Drills will be continued each Tuesday and Friday for the balance of the school year.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will spend the season in Newport this year, having taken a lease of Mrs. Lorrilard Spencer's villa, "Chastellux."

MIDDLETOWN.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Mrs. Christiana (Dean) Sisson, widow of George Henry Sisson, who had been in failing health for several years, died on April 20th at the home of her oldest daughter, Mrs. Ida V. Calvert, with whom she had made her home.

Mrs. Sisson was born in Enfield, Conn., May 6th 1841, and was the sixth of the 11 children of Charles and Nancy (Hodges) Dean. In 1868 she was united in marriage to George Henry Sisson of Portsmouth and they began their married life in that town. They afterwards removed to Middletown where the greater part of Mrs. Sisson's life was spent. After the death of her husband in 1889 she took up nursing and during the following eighteen years that she followed this profession she became widely known throughout the Island and was greatly beloved. Her health gave out some eight years ago so that she was obliged to relinquish this work. Her death resulted indirectly from a serious attack of pneumonia which left her in an enfeebled condition.

A fine looking woman, she had also an attractive and sympathetic personality. A devoted mother, she was idolized by her children, all of whom survive her. These include three daughters and three sons, Charles H. Sisson, Ida H., Mrs. George Calvert, Lincoln H. Sisson, Anna G., Mrs. Benjamin Anthony, all of Middletown, Gertrude O., Mrs. Edward J. Corey of Tiverton, and Arthur G. Sisson who resides upon the Sisson homestead, Middletown. There are 19 living grandchildren, also one sister, Mrs. Villroy Forbes of Los Angeles, Cala. Mrs. Sisson was a member of the first class to be confirmed at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel and was a former member of St. Columba's Guild. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the Chapel, Rev. Latta Griswold officiating, assisted by Rev. John B. Diman. The vested choir from St. George's School rendered several hymns. The interment was in the adjoining cemetery in the Sisson lot. The bearers were Joseph A. Peckham, Nathan Smith, Joseph E. Kline and John Peabody. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

For the benefit of St. Mary's Choir Fund, the Choir Guild held a birthday social at Weaver Manor last week realizing quite a sum of money.

The annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the church of the Holy Cross was held at the Guild House on Saturday afternoon and the election of officers was as follows: President, Miss Emeline Brown; Vice President, Miss Ruth Spooner; Secretary, Miss Norma Coggeshall; Treasurer, Miss Dorothy Spooner. The former director, Mrs. Phoebe Manchester, as guest of honor, was asked to preside. She later gave an instructive talk upon St. Paul's School Lawrenceville, Va., for which the Juniors will work through the summer. The annual supper followed the business meeting, the baby band or "Little Helpers," with their mothers, being invited guests. There was an attendance of about 45.

The reception tendered Rev. and Mrs. Edward E. Wells upon the beginning of their fifth year at the M. E. Church, was largely attended on Tuesday evening and was a most happy and enjoyable occasion. A fine program, musical and literary, was presented under the direction of Mr. Fred P. Webber with remarks of appreciation and welcome by Mr. Wm. Livesey Brown to which Mr. Wells responded most feelingly. Refreshments were served in the Sunday School rooms. The general arrangements were in charge of Mrs. George Irish, Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mrs. Walter S. Barker.

The Junior Auxiliary held their annual May basket social at Holy Cross Guild House Tuesday evening preceeded by a spelling match conducted by Miss Annie Almy. The sale of the attractive May baskets netted a good sum. Mr. Henry L. Chase acted as auctioneer.

The season of the Paradise Club closed on Wednesday with a social good time at the home of Mrs. R. W. H. Peckham. There was music by Mrs. Alfred Ward, violin; songs by Mrs. Marian Perry Graham of Springfield Mass, and Scotch songs by Mrs. Howard S. Peckham who also read a short story. Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham acted as accompanists. A collation was served.

The Women's Foreign Missionary meeting for May will be held at the Methodist parsonage on Tuesday.

BLACK IS WHITE

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON
ILLUSTRATIONS By RAY WALTERS

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CHAPTER XXIV.

"I Cannot Come to Him."

The next day came, bright and sweet, and as fair as a blue sky could make it for one who looked aloft. But eyes are not always turned toward the unclouded sky. There are shadows below that claim the vision and the day is bleak.

The ship was to sail at noon.

At ten o'clock the farewells were being said. There were tears and heartaches—and there was fierce rebellion in the hearts of two of the voyagers. Yvonne had declined to go to the pier to see them off and Brood was going away without a word to her about the future! That was manifest to the anxious, soul-tried watchers. In silence they made their way out to the waiting automobile. As Brood was about to pass through the broad front door, a resolute figure confronted him. For a moment master and man stared hard into each other's eyes, and then, as if obeying an inflexible command, the former turned to glance backward into the hallway. Yvonne was standing in the library door.

"Sahib!" said the Hindu, and there was strange authority in his voice. "Tell her, sahib. It is not so cruel to tell her as it would be to go away without a word. She is waiting to be told that you do not want her to remain in your home."

Brood closed his eyes for a second, and then strode quickly toward his wife.

"Yvonne, they all want me to take you along with us," he said, his voice shaking with the pent-up emotion of weeks.

She met his gaze calmly, almost serenely. "But of course, it is quite impossible," she said. "I understand, James."

"It is not possible," he said, steadying his voice with an effort. "That is why I thought it would be better to say good-by here and not at the pier. We must have some respect for appearances, you know." She was absolutely unmoved.

He searched her eyes intently, looking for some sign of weakening on her part. He did not know whether to feel disappointed or angry at what he saw. "I don't believe you would have gone if I had—"

"You need not say it, James. You did not ask me, and I have not asked anything of you."

"Before I go," he said nervously, "I want to say this to you: I have no feeling of resentment toward you. I am able to look back upon what you would have done without a single thought of anger. You have stood by me in time of trouble. I owe a great deal to you, Yvonne. You will not accept my gratitude—it would be a farce to offer it to you under the circumstances. But I want you to know that I am grateful. You—"

"Go on, please. This is the psychological moment for you to say that your home cannot be mine. I am expecting it."

He straightened up and his eyes hardened. "I shall never say that to you, Yvonne. You are my wife. I shall expect you to remain my wife to the very end."

Now, for the first time, her eyes flew open with surprise. A bewildered expression came into them almost at once. He had said the thing she least expected. She put out her hand to steady herself against the door.

"Do—do you mean that, James?" she said wonderingly.

"You are my property. You are bound to me. I do not intend that you shall ever forget that, Yvonne. I don't believe you really love me, but that is not the point. Other women have not loved their husbands and yet—yet they have been true and loyal to them."

"You—you amaze me," she cried, watching his eyes with acute wonder in her own. "Suppose that I should refuse to abide by your—what shall I call it?"

"Decision is the word," he supplied grimly.

"Well—what then?"

"You will abide by it, that's all. I am leaving you behind without the slightest fear for the future. This is your home. You will not abandon it."

"Have I said that I would?"

"No."

She drew herself up. "Well, I shall now tell you what I intend to do—and have intended to do ever since I discovered that I could think for myself and not for Matilde. I intend to stay here until you turn me out as unworthy. I love you, James. You may leave me here feeling very sure of that. I shall go on caring for you all the rest of my life. I am not telling you this in the hope that you will say that you have a spark of love in your soul for me. I don't want you to say it now, James. But as sure as there is a God above us you will say it to me one day, and I will be justified in my own heart."

"I have loved you. There was never in this world anything like the love I had for you—I know it now. It was not Matilde I loved when I held you in my arms. I know it now for the first time. I am a man. I loved you—I loved your body, your soul—"

"Enough!" she cried out sharply. "I was playing at love then. Now I love in earnest. You've never known love such as I can really give. I know you well, too. You love nobly—and without end. Of late I have come to believe that Matilde could have won out against your—your folly if she had been stronger, less conscious of the pain she felt. If she had stood her ground—here, against you, you would have been conquered. But she did not have the strength to stand and fight as I would have fought. Today I love my sister none the less, but I no longer fight to avenge her wrongs. I am here to fight for myself. You may go away thinking that I am a traitor to her, but you will take with you the conviction that I am honest, and that is the foundation for my claim against you."

"I know you are not a traitor to her cause. You are its lifelong supporter. You have done more for Matilde than—"

"Than Matilde could have done for herself? Isn't that true? I have forced you to confess that you loved her for twenty-five years with all your soul. I have done my duty for her. Now I am beginning to take myself into account. Some day we shall meet again and—well, it will not be disloyalty to Matilde that moves you to say that you love me. I shall not stay out of your life forever. It is your destiny and mine, James. We are mortals, flesh and blood mortals, and we have been a great deal to each other."

He was silent for a long time. When at last he spoke his voice was full of gentleness. "I do not love you, Yvonne. I cannot allow you to look forward to the—the happy ending that you picture so vividly in your imagination. You say that you love me. I shall give you the opportunity to prove it to yourself if not to me. When I came back to you a moment ago it was to tell you that I expect you to be here—in this house—when I return in a year—perhaps two years. I came back to put it to you as a command. You are more than my wife. You are my prisoner. You are to pay a penalty as any convicted wrong-doer would pay if condemned by law. I order you, Therese, to remain in this house until I come to set you free."

She stared at him for a moment and then an odd smile came into her eyes. "A prisoner serving her time! Is that it, my husband?"

"If you are here when I return I shall have reason to believe that your love is real, that it is good and true and enduring. I am afraid of you now. I do not trust you."

Her eyes flashed ominously. She started to say something, but refrained, closing her lips tightly.

"You used the word prisoner," Brood resumed levelly. "Of course you understand that it is voluntary on your part."

"For a year—or a year and a half, that's what it will come to," she mused. "I am to stay in this house all that time?"

"Within these four walls," said he, and his face was very white.

"Is that your sentence?"

"Call it that if you like, Therese."

"Do you mean that I am not to put foot outside of these premises?" she asked, wide-eyed. He nodded his head. "My keepers? Who are they to be? The old men of the sea—"

"Your keeper will be the thing you call Love," said he.

"Do you expect me to submit to this—"

He held up his hand. "I expect you to remain here until I return, Therese. I did not intend to impose this condition upon you by word of mouth. I was going away without a word, but you would have received from Mr. Dawes a sealed envelope as soon as the ship sailed. It contains this verdict in writing. He will hand it to you, of course, but now that you know the contents it will not be necessary to—"

"And when you do come back am I to hope for something more than your pardon and a release?" she cried, with fine irony in her voice.

"I will not promise anything," said he, slowly.

She drew a long breath and there was the light of triumph in her eyes. Laying her slim hand on his arm, she [illegible]. "I am content, James. I am sure of you now. You will find me here when you choose to come back, be it in one year or twenty. Now go, my man! They are waiting for you. Be kind to them, poor souls, and tell them all that you have just told me. It will make them happy. They love me, you see."

"Yes, they do love you," said he, putting his hands upon her shoulders. They smiled into each other's eyes. "Good-by, Therese. I will return."

"Good-by, James. No, do not kiss me. It would be mockery. Good luck and—God speed you home again." Their hands met in a warm, firm clasp. "I will go with you as far as the door of my prison."

From the open door she smiled out upon the young people in the motor and waved her handkerchief in gay farewell. Then she closed the door and walked slowly down the hallway to the big library. She was alone in the house save for the servants. The old men had preceded the voyagers to the pier. Standing in the center of the room, she surveyed this particular cell in her prison with a sort of calm disdain.

"He has taken the only way to conquer himself," she mused, half aloud. "He is a wise man—a very wise man. I might have expected this of him."

She pulled the bell cord, and Jones, who had just re-entered the house, came at once to the room.

"Yes, madam."

"When Mr. Dawes and Mr. Riggs return from the ship, tell them that I shall expect them to have luncheon with me. That's all, thank you."

"Yes, madam."

"By the way, Jones, you may always set the table for three."

Jones blinked. It was a most unusual order. He had been trying to screw up his courage to inquire what his mistress' plans were for the immediate future—whether she intended to travel, should he dismiss the servants, would she spend the heated term in the mountains, etc., etc. He, as well as the rest of the servants, wondered why the master's wife had been left behind. Her instructions, therefore, to lay three places at the table took him completely by surprise—"knocked the breath out of him," as he expressed it to the cook a few minutes later. She had never been known to take a meal with the garrulous old men. They bored her to distraction, according to Celeste. And now he was to lay places for them—always! It was most extr'ordernary!

He felt that he had never behaved so wonderfully in all the years of service as he did when he succeeded in bowing in his habitual manner, despite the fact that he was "everlawstingly bowled over, so to speak."

"For three, madam. Very well," he said. He was on the point of putting one of his preconceived questions to her, but, noting the expression in her eyes, managed to close his lips before a word escaped them that he could never have taken back.

* * * * * * *

A cold, blustery night in January, six months after the beginning of Yvonne's voluntary servitude in the prison to which her husband had committed her. In the big library, before a roaring fire sat the two old men, very much as they had sat on the December night that heralded the approach of the new mistress of the house of Brood, except that on this occasion they were eminently sober. On the corner of the table lay a long, yellow envelope—a cablegram addressed to Mrs. James Brood.

"It's been here for two hours and she don't even think of opening it to see what's inside," complained Mr. Riggs, but entirely without reproach.

"It's her business, Joe," said Mr. Dawes, pulling hard at his cigar.

"Maybe some one's dead," said Mr. Riggs, dolorously.

"Like as not," said his friend, "but what of it?"

"What of it, you infernal—but, excuse me, Danbury, I won't say it. It's against the rules, God bless 'em. But I will say that if anybody else had asked that question I'd say he was a blithering, unnatural fool. If anybody's dead, she ought to know it."

"But supposing nobody is dead," protested Mr. Dawes.

"There's no use arguing with you."

"She'll read it when she gets good and ready. At present she prefers to read the letters that just came from Freddy and Lyddy. What's a cablegram compared to the kind of letters they write? Answer me, Joe."

"Foolish questions like that—"

"Haven't you had letters from them? You've been tickled to death over their happiness and their prospects and—"

"That doesn't prove that they're not dead or dying or in trouble or—"

"Maybe it's from Jim," said his friend, a wistful look in his blear old eyes.

"I—I hope it is, by gee!" exclaimed the other, and then they got up and went over to examine the envelope for the tenth time. "I wish he'd telegraph or write or do something, Dan. She's never had a line from him. Maybe this is something at last."

"What puzzles me is that she always seems disappointed when there's nothing in the post from him, and here's a cablegram that might be the very thing she's looking for and she pays no attention to it. It certainly beats me."

"You know what puzzles me more than anything else? I've said it a hundred times. She never goes outside this house—except in the garden—day or night. You'd think she was an invalid—or afraid of detectives or something like that. God knows she ain't a sick woman. I never saw a healthier one. Rain or shine, winter or summer she walks up and down that courtyard till you'd think she'd wear a path in the stones. Eats like a soldier, laughs like a kid, and I'll bet she sleeps like one, she's so fresh and bright-eyed in the morning."

"Well, I've got this to say, Joe Riggs: she has been uncommonly decent to you after the way you used to treat her when she first came here. She's made you feel everlastingly ashamed of your idiotic behavior—"

"I beg your pardon, Danbury," exclaimed Mr. Riggs, striking the table with his bony knuckles so violently that the books and magazines bounced into the air. "Don't you ever say anything like that again to me. It's against the rules for me to call you a scoundrelly liar or I'd do it in a second."

"For your sake, sir, I'm glad it's against the rules," said Mr. Dawes, fiercely. "I'm mighty glad."

Mr. Riggs allowed a sheepish grin to steal over his wrinkled visage. "I apologize, Danbury."

"And so do I," said his friend, whereupon they shook hands with great cordiality—as they did at least a dozen times a day since the beginning of the new regime.

"She's the finest, loveliest woman on earth," said Mr. Riggs.

"I never knew I could be so happy as I've been during the past six months. Why, this house is like a bird cage filled with canaries. I sometimes feel like singing my head off—and as for whistling! I haven't whistled for years till now. I—"

"Sh!" hissed Mr. Riggs, suddenly backing away from the table and trying to affect an unconcerned examination of a worn spot in the rug.

Mrs. Brood was descending the stairs, lightly, eagerly. In another instant she entered the room.

"How nice the fire looks," she cried, crossing the room. Never had she been more radiantly, seductively beautiful than at this very instant. "My cablegram—where is it?"

The old men made a simultaneous dash for the long-neglected envelope. Mr. Dawes, being fat and aggressive,



"He Has Taken the Only Way to Conquer Himself," She Mused, Half Aloud.

succeeded in being the first to clutch it in his eager fingers.

"Better read it, Mrs. Brood," he panted, thrusting it into her hand. "Maybe it's bad news."

She regarded him with one of her most mysterious smiles. "No, my friend, it is not bad news. It is good news. It is from my husband."

"But you haven't read it," gasped Mr. Riggs.

"Ah, but I know, just the same." She deliberately slit the envelope with a slim finger and held it out to them. "Read it if you like."

They solemnly shook their heads, too amazed for words. She unfolded the sheet and sent her eyes swiftly over the printed contents. Then, to their further stupefaction she pressed the bit of paper to her red lips. Her eyes flashed like diamonds.

"Listen! Here is what it says: 'Come by the first steamer. I want you to come to me, Therese.' And see! It is signed 'Your husband.'"

"Hurray!" shouted the two old men.

"But," she said, shaking her head slowly, "I shall not obey."

"What! You—you won't go?" gasped Mr. Riggs.

"No!" she cried, the ring of triumph in her voice. She suddenly clapped her hands to her breast and uttered a long, deep sigh of joy. "No, I shall not go to him."

The old men stared helplessly while she sank luxuriously into a chair and stuck her little feet out to the fire. They felt their knees grow weak under the weight of their suddenly inert bodies.

"But, Mrs. Brood, he wants you!" came almost in a groan from the lips of Mr. Riggs.

She lighted a cigarette. "If he wants me, Mr. Riggs, let him come and get me," she said sending a long cloud of smoke toward the ceiling as she lay back in the chair and crossed her feet in absolute, utter contentment. "He will come, my dear old friends—oh, I am sure that he will come."

"You—you don't know him, Mrs. Brood," lamented Mr. Dawes. "He's made of steel. He—"

"He will come and unlock the door, Mr. Dawes," said she, serenely. "He is also made of flesh and blood. The steel you speak of was in his heart. It has been withdrawn at last. My friends, he will come and get me—very soon. Ring for Jones, please."

"Wha—what are you going to do?" Mr. Dawes had the temerity to ask.

"Send a cablegram to my husband saying—" She paused to smile at the flaming logs, a sweet, rapturous smile that neither of the old men could comprehend.

"Saying—what?" demanded Mr. Riggs, anxiously.

"That I cannot come to him," she said, as she stretched out her arms toward the east.

THE END.

How He Did It.

To look at, Pendip wasn't the sort of man you would have expected to possess any particular talent, except perhaps a gift for never missing his train to work. He looked the sort of little person who would always be at the office on the stroke of time.

He had a face rather like a damaged pear, and wore a tie that hooked on to his collar stud.

As a matter of fact, he played the cornet very well, did Pendip, and, as he lived in a small house with a small wife and big family, people wondered that he had ever been allowed to practice enough to become efficient.

One day someone asked him how it was his wife had never objected to being disturbed by his ear-splitting hobby.

"Well, you see," said Pendip confidentially, "though my wife is, of course, frightfully fond of me, still I know there is something about my face that she doesn't like, and I rather fancy she welcomed the change of expression I had to adopt to play the cornet properly. That's merely my idea, of course, but it's the only explanation that occurs to me!"

Meaning of Yankee.

There are several conflicting theories regarding the origin of the word Yankee. The most probable is that it came from a corrupt pronunciation by the Indians of the word English, or its French from Anglais. The term Yankee was originally applied only to the natives of the New England states but foreigners have extended it to all the natives of the United States and during the American Civil war the southerners used it as a term of reproach for all the inhabitants of the North.

A WIDELY POPULAR AUTHOR

George Barr McCutcheon Has Written Many Successes Since His Big Maiden Effort.

Few authors have stepped as quickly into great popularity as did George Barr McCutcheon, the author of our new serial, "Black is White," and very few have retained it in such undiminished measure.

A facile writer and a born story teller, McCutcheon wanted to emulate the examples of his brothers John, the celebrated cartoonist, and Ben, an editor, and that of George Ade, intimate friend of the family, but his excessive modesty held him back, and for a time he did not attempt anything. Finally he wrote "Graustark," but underrating



George Barr McCutcheon.

his effort he did not try to find a publisher. His brothers, however, and George Ade, instantly recognized the worth of the manuscript, and having induced the author to submit it for publication they had the satisfaction of bringing out of obscurity one of the literary successes of the year.

The successes of the several stories that followed is common knowledge to every lover of good fiction. "Brewster's Millions" is another of his big winners, and "The Hollow of Her Hand" has also met with wide popularity. Today the name of McCutcheon attached to a story is all that is necessary to assure its quality and secure a reading from those who appreciate and enjoy good fiction.

EASY WAYS TO TELL TIME

Possession of Watch or Clock Is by No Means Necessary, as This Article Shows.

A boy who does not own a watch need not go without any knowledge of the time of day. There is a boy who works in a wheat elevator in an Iowa town, and this is how he manages it. A big window almost fills one side of the little office. Into a corner of the window creeps the sunlight early in the morning, and it shines all day long and creeps out of the other corner in the evening. On the floor where the edge of the shadow from the window sash falls just at noon the boy has placed a long chalk mark, for one o'clock, and so on up to six. The forenoon is similarly divided on the floor. Each day by simply looking at the edge of the sun's light he can tell what time it is. Once in two weeks he changes these marks, because the shadows change as the sun gets higher in the spring or lower in the fall.

This clever device—any of you may use it—suggests the way that the natives of Liberia, in Africa, who have no clocks, tell the time. They take the kernels from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the rib of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes, and then set fire to the next one below. The natives tie pieces of cloth at regular intervals along the strings to mark the divisions of time. Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed neck and neck and sand is put in one of them, which pours itself into the other every half hour, when the bottles are reversed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HAVE PEOPLED THE ISLAND

How Company of Dutch Soldiers and Their Wives Obeyed the Scriptural Injunction.

In 1665 eight Dutch soldiers were sent by the Netherlands East India company to the little island of Kissa, 16 miles off the most easterly point of Timor, according to "The Dutch East," a book by J. Macmillan Brown. A fort was built and they were told to watch the Portuguese.

The company forgot all about this lonely outpost, and Sergeant Kaffyn and his men realized that they were in fact marooned. They had their wives with them, a guiding principle of the Dutch East India company. They set to work to build houses and cultivate the land.

The descendants of these eight couples still remain. They have been wonderfully progressive in the two and a half centuries. The 16 have risen to 300, and they are a sturdy race with no signs of any evil effects from interbreeding. They still keep their blood pure and still have big families and many have fair European faces and complexions and many children have light hair and blue eyes.

These people had to work and work hard, and the consequence is that after 250 years in this tropical island despite intermarriages they are still prolific, and still keep their North European characteristics.

DARING COSSACKS

Russian Rough Riders an Old and Famous Body.

ONCE KNIGHTS OF FREEDOM.

In Former Times They Were Known Entirely as Defenders of the Poor and the Oppressed—Deadly as Marksmen and Experts With the Sword.

The popular conception of the Russian Cossack is a whiskered atrocity who rides with the speed of the wind, comes to do acts of pillage and of rapine and then goes back again into the bosom of the tall grass from which he came. By many he is supposed to belong to a legendary tribe whose history stretches back into the blackness of the dark ages from which he has not yet emerged.

No; the Cossack is in many respects like the simple Russian peasant. In others he is like the cowboy of the western plains, whose home is as much in the saddle as in his own village. Far from being oppressors, the Cossacks were once known entirely as the defenders of the poor and the wronged. They belonged to an order of rustic chivalry, the Kazachestvo, the Knights of Freedom.

The name Kazak is of Tartar origin and means "Freeman." It was applied to men driven from the more settled countries and who under the blue sky rode without the trammel of tradition, without the interference of kings, potentates and powers. There was a time when nobles laid heavy hand upon the subject and human life was held in small account.

The thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries saw the Cossacks developed into communities living in the neighborhood of the river Dnieper and riding hither and thither to keep watch and ward over the domain of the emperor.

The cowboy guards of the great southwest in this country, who are now disappearing from our American life, are Cossacks in spirit. When they become cavalrymen, Texas Rangers or rough riders they are American Cossacks.

There were some criminals among the Cossacks, but once they had enrolled in the Cossack legions they left behind them all their past. Some were exiles for political reasons, others had been hunted for taking into their own hands the avenging of wrongs. And what avails a name after all? When the officers of the state came inquiring into the Cossack encampments for Demetri this and Ivan that nothing was known of them at all, for the Cossacks permitted men to divest themselves of former titles and to begin the free life with a new nomenclature. To them the newcomer were "Big Nose," "Yellow Buttons" or some other nicknamed comrade.

While other persons paid taxes the Cossack was subject to no such inconvenient levy. His share was paid by the power of his sword and his pistols. He insisted always that he was not to be assessed, but that he should give his military service when Russia required it of him.

When the Cossack communities were first formed they were inhabited only by men. The Kazachestvo took vows of celibacy. It was an order that lived like anchorites and fought like demons.

As the ages have passed there have been many changes. The Cossacks have families and their own home life. At first, however, young and daring youths were sent out to ride with the Cossacks, and there was no system of chivalry more punctilious than was this government of the men of the steppes. Offenses that involved violation of their vows or the ill treatment of the weak and the oppressed were punished with death. The sentences were quickly imposed and speedily executed. Cowboy justice and Cossack rule are the same in principle.

The dress of the Cossack has become more or less conventional as the years have gone. We see him in the long coat of brown or of green, with the great lambskin cap on his head, with strong belts containing cartridges about his waist. He shows the influence of military training. The Cossack of today is a model of elegance compared with what he used to be. He seized garments covered with gold lace, coats of silks and sable and smeared them with mire and tallow to show his supreme disregard for fine trappings. He wore coarse garb, but in the care of his weapons the Cossack has always been punctilious.

His marksmanship was deadly and accurate, even when riding at full speed, as that of the cowboys of the western United States. The Cossacks have been expert swordsmen for centuries. Their proficiency in arms came from their environment. The steppes in which they sought their livelihood were covered with grass often so high only the head and shoulders of the riders appeared above the top of it. Game was abundant in those thick tangles, fruit could be obtained easily; the rivers teemed with fish. The wants of the Cossacks were few and simple. They could do with much or little. A slice of horseflesh carried under the saddle to keep it warm was a ration fit to be called a luxury.—New York Herald.

Shows It.

Knicker—Does your wife understand the use of leftovers? Bocker—Yes; she is constantly pointing out to me how she might have married them.—Judge.

Idleness is the beginning of all [illegible]—German Proverb.

Gave Him a Hint.

Caller—A physician says cold feet are a sign of tight shoes. Maiden Lady—Well, [illegible] next time you [illegible] wear a pair that's [illegible]—Buffalo Express.

Worry kills more people than work [illegible].

TO SHUT VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body act in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in *New 50 Cent Size* and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammation of the Eye. 25c.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 27, 1914.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 7.10, 9.23 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.59, 11.05 a. m., 3.03, 5.05, 9.23 p. m.
Middletown and Portsmouth—6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 9.23 p. m.
Tiverton—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 7.10, 9.23 p. m.
Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.03 p. m.
Hyannis—11.05 a. m., 3.03 p. m.
Provincetown—11.05 a. m.
Plymouth—11.05 a. m., 3.03 p. m.
New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 7.10, 9.23 p. m.
Providence (via Fall River)—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 7.10, 9.23, p. m.

WATER

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application to the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

They Used Charles Lamb.

Franking privileges in England were greatly abused in days gone by. The government employee's friends shared in his opportunities. In a letter written by Wordsworth in 1815 the poet said: "By means of a friend in London I can have my letters free. His name is Lamb, and if you will add an 'e' to his name he will not open the letters. Direct as below without anything further, 'Mr. Lambe, India House, London.'" Coleridge, too, saw that a postage saved was a postage gained and made use of the Mr. Lamb of the India house.—Charles Lamb.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DANGER SIGNALS.

Red Is Used Because It Is the Most Effective Color.

Red is the color universally used as a danger signal because it can be seen farther than any other color. It is also the color that "attracts attention, excites curiosity and arouses to action," as William Churchill said in an address before the Illuminating Engineering society.

Green, the complementary of red, is seen almost as far as red, but green is the color of which nature makes lavish use, and therefore a green signal is less easily recognized than a red, because the former may easily be taken for a part of the background, while the latter always contrasts vividly with the background. So green has been used for a clear or a cautionary signal.

At night especially red is used as a danger signal, red lanterns being placed on torn up streets and obstructions, red tail lights being used for motorcars, red lamps to indicate fire exits in theaters, factories and hotels and more recently to mark dangerous parts of machinery, high current wires and other danger spots.

In Mr. Churchill's address, as quoted by the Scientific American, he gave the effective range of the several colored lights recognized by the Railway Signal association under ordinary weather conditions, as follows: Red, three to three and one-half miles; yellow, one to one and one-half miles; green, two and one half to three miles; blue, one-half to three-quarters of a mile; purple, one-half to three-quarters of a mile; lunar white, two to two and one-half miles.

Red, no matter how distant, never ceases to look red. This is not true of any other color, though a good green fairly approximates it.

Yellow light is visible much farther than the distance at which its color can be distinguished and is easily mistaken for a "neighborhood light"—that in a house, for instance.

Lunar white—a pale bluish white—has come into use as a "clear" indication for switches on many railroads. It can be recognized at greater distances than yellow and is not so easily mistaken for "neighborhood lights."

HYPNOTIZING ANIMALS.

Even the Deadly Cobra May Be Made Perfectly Passive.

Hypnotizing a hen is a trick known to most country boys. It is an old experiment, first described by the Jesuit father, Athanasius Kircher, who laid a hen on the table, held it firmly for a little while and drew a chalk line in front of its eyes, with the result that it remained as if in a catalepsy.

In India it is known that a cobra caught by the neck and gently pressed will soon become stiff and remain so for a considerable time either coiled up or out straight.

A frog fastened to a board and turned suddenly upside down goes into a trance. Other animals are susceptible to this treatment, some more quickly than others.

If you pick up a crab and wave it in the air it becomes immobile, a female bending her legs over her abdomen, a male sticking them out almost straight. The same is true of the fresh water crayfish, only this resists for a much longer time than a crab.

Among the insects catalepsy—commonly known as "death feigning"—is common, and, according to Professor Ernst Mangold, the learned German naturalist, is often a means of saving the life of the insect.

According to Mangold, the hypnotic condition is induced in man by suggestion or physical inhibition, in animals by mechanical inhibition, but in both cases sensory stimuli may assist. These stimuli may be optic (fixing the gaze on some object), or tactile (stroking the skin), or otherwise. Sometimes an absence of wonted stimuli may induce the state, as in the case of absolute silence.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Undiscovered Oceans of Truth.

"We may be justly proud of what has been achieved, but let us not fail to remember with Newton that 'the vast ocean of truth' still 'lies' for the most part 'undiscovered before us.' However marked may be the progress of science, her individual votaries must always feel a sense of humility at the little the best of them is able to contribute toward the general result."—Sir Edward Schaefer, in an address to the British association.

Gypsies.

The gypsies are nearer to the animals than any race known to us in Europe. They have the lawlessness, the abandonment, the natural physical grace in form and gesture of animals. Only a stealthy and wary something in their eyes makes them human.—Arthur Symons.

Passed Along.

"You must have liked the servant to whom you gave the letter of recommendation she showed Mrs. Binx," said one woman.

"I didn't care for her at all," replied the other. "But I don't care for Mrs. Binx, either."—Washington Star.

Indifferent Librarians.

The Bodleian library has not always been fortunate in its custodians. When George III. presented a copy of the newly published "Voyages of Captain Cook" to the library the then librarian—we mercifully omit his name—promptly sent it to a friend, with a note asking him to keep it for a twelvemonth or so, as otherwise if the university men knew the book was available he would be pestered to death by applications for it.

The problem of storage for the Bodleian library is no new one and no doubt it will recur from age to age. But Oxford is probably a long way yet from any likelihood of adopting Lord Chancellor Westbury's suggestion as to the proper way of "removing the Bodleian." His proposal was that the books should be wheeled to the parks and burnt there.—London Standard.

Strength of a Shark.

Given special advantages, such as that of holding the end of a stout rope at the other extremity of which is a hook fixed in a shark's mouth, man may, with the assistance of a number of his fellows, have the best of the shark. But alone and in the water the advantage is wholly and absolutely the other way, and the strongest swimmer and the bravest heart fail when the tyrant of the sea seeks to make his acquaintance. The shark is gifted with great strength, a savage temper, dogged perseverance and exceptional power of jaw. The lion and tiger may mangle, the crocodile may lacerate, the bulldog may hold fast—the shark alone of living creatures possesses the power of nipping off a human limb at a bite.

Its Own Reward.

Dr. Jones leaped into the air, dropping the evening paper he was reading as the telephone bell split the peaceful atmosphere.

"Who is it? What is it? Where is it?" he shouted as he took the receiver down.

"Please come at once, doctor," piped a small voice. "It's Tommy Brown speaking."

"Who's ill at your house?" asked the doctor.

"Everybody, ceptin' me. I was naughty, so mother wouldn't let me have any of the lovely mushrooms father picked yesterday."—Exchange.

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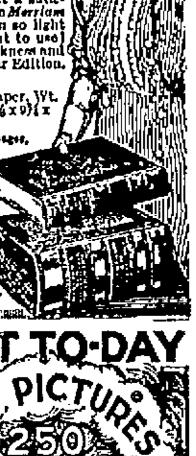
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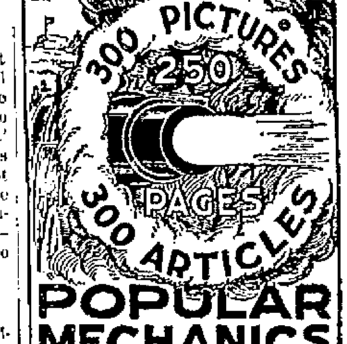
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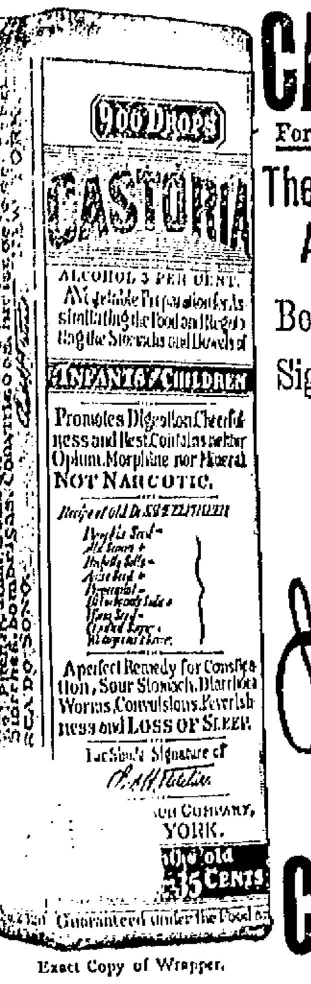
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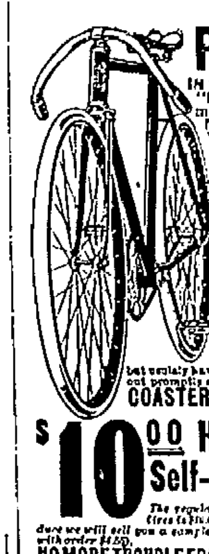
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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

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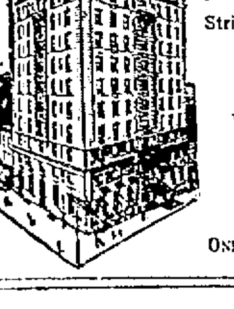
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Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushel
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Saturday, May 8, 1915.

It is said that War orders already placed in this country amount to over $1,600,000,000.

The little Japs are bristling all over for a war with China. The Japanese are developing a very pugilistic race. They hope eventually to be masters of the orient.

Justice Hughes of the U. S. Supreme Court says he will not be a candidate for President. Ex Senator Root of New York says the same thing. This eliminates two very desirable candidates. We have several left however.

The Newport Social Index will be published about the middle of June this year, which is considerbly ahead of the usual time. The date of publication has been advanced on account of the unusally early opening of the Newport season.

Much comment is heard on the remarkable accuracy of the weather forecast in the MERCURY ALMANAC. About everybody in Newport County follows these weather predictions in preference to those issued daily by the Government weather bureau.

The war is costing Great Britain ten million five hundred thousand dollars daily. The debt of that country has already been doubled on account of the war and is now over $25,000,000,000. If this war continues a year longer all Europe will be bankrupt.

The Expenses of the Government for the year ending May 1st, exceed the receipts by $102,216,551. This is a poor showing for our Democratic administration, which passed a low tariff measure, and then passed a war tax to make up the deficiency. And still that deficiency is over one hundred million dollars.

Few towns in this State or in any other State can make the financial showing that Portsmouth makes. The town has no debt and has some three thousand dollars in the treasury. The taxes are only six dollars on a thousand. Portsmouth is a good town to live in.

It is claimed that when the European war began Germany was 100 per cent. ready, France only about 60 per cent. and England only 20 per cent ready. Now it is claimed that France and England are on a more solid war footing. The French army is claimed to be now a more complete fighting machine than the Germans.

Wilson was a minority candidate by 2,443,569 votes, Cleveland the second time he was elected fell short of a majority of the votes of the people by 945,515 Both of these Democratic Presidents were largely in the minority notwithstanding the fact that in most of the Southern states no honest elections were held in either case.

The past week has been "Clean-up" week throughout the city and the committee that had charge of the arrangments is considerably pleased at the progress that has been made. Extra wagons were put on by the ash collectors, so that each day the accumulated rubbish was removed. Some of the worst places in the city have been improved considerably.

Friday afternoon it was reported that the Lusitania had been sunk by German submarines. Among the passengers on board was Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, his wife and baby being at their country residence in Portsmouth. This was the vessel, about which there had been much talk at the time of her sailing, the Germans having warned the American passengers that it would not be safe to sail on her. There were hundreds of Americans on board, as well as many English and French. All passengers were reported saved.

The New Haven railroad makes a better showing this year than last. The operating revenue for the month of March this year was $5,351,512.35. Last year for the same month it was $5,328,780.15. The net income this year was $1,782,937.55. Last year it was $1,258,487.70. This year the net corporate income for the month is $264,506.11. Last year there was a deficit of $245,408.97. For nine months to April 1 this year the net corporate income is $556,692.93. The nine months corresponding last year there was a deficit of $570,628.78. This certainly is encouraging for the stockholders.

An Encouraging Enterprise.

In many parts of the country, and something of it is apparent here in Rhode Island, there is a growing interest in youthful farming. Boys' corn clubs and Girls' canning clubs are on the increase. The interest taken in these contests is keen, and the results in production per acre are surprising. An average farmer looks thoughtful when he finds his half-grown boy raising 150 bushels of corn on a plot of land 200 feet square. The girls' tomato and canning clubs are equally expert in getting early vegetables and turning them to good account in market and in domestic economy. Young people can be kept on the farms by making the work interesting, congenial and profitable. It is rightly a matter of intelligence in science of a popular kind, with dull drudgery eliminated. Some of the farmers who decry the study of agriculture as a branch in the schools still plant by the phases of the moon, and are practically ignorant of the composition of soils and of relative values in the labor they perform. When a boy raises 150 bushels of corn on a piece of land where his father has been satisfied to get 40, the situation calls for a judicious silence on the part of the industriously hard-pushed head of the family.

In the high schools of the State of New York students who take the agricultural course give to it a third of their time, the other two-thirds going to the study of the sciences, English history and mathematics. If it be said that the purpose of public high schools is to fit youth for college, the fact remains that only 2 per cent of the children who attend school ever go to college. This argument for a due share of vocational training is unanswerable. In the agricultural classes in the New York high schools the pupils, among many other things, are taught how to analyze soils, experiment with fertilizers on growing plants, carry on dairy work, select domestic animals, build poultry houses and hotbeds, and handle farm tools and machinery. It has been charged that high schools have been too much given to curriculums, assuming that life is to be as far as possible something apart from practical work. A boy of healthy mind who studies agriculture is apt to go back to the farm realizing that it is a good place to live, and one of the best for making money. The price of farm productions indicate that there is an ample return in them, with no sign that the demand will not keep on growing. Young ideas in this direction have fine prospects.

What War Orders Amount To.

A financial writer says: Few people have any conception of what the war orders now being received from abroad mean in the prosperity of the United States. Results from those war orders began to show up in our exports in February, or six months after the beginning of the war.

Upon investigation of the situation we believe that it will be at least one year before the maximum of these war orders is reached in our export trade.

There should be a steady increase in munitions exports for the next six months. War orders received to date and directly connected with arms and ammunition are not less than $500,000,000. But this is only the beginning of expenditures in this country growing out of the war. The expenditures for wheat, provisions, canned goods, etc., are entirely additional and no other word than stupendous can be applied to the facts.

The results can be figured at not less than a billion dollars in the trade balance of this country, and it may reach a billion and a half.

With the curtailment in travelers expenditures the foreign trade balance now running in favor of this country, may reach the stupendous total of $2,000,000,000 a year, or more than three times our previous highest trade balance of $600,000,000.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent)

Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, the recently elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of Holy Cross and St. Mary's parishes, will entertain the Auxiliary on Wednesday at her home on Slate Hill.

Aquidneck Grange will give a complimentary dance on Thursday evening to Portsmouth Grange, at the close of its usual semimonthly meeting.

The lobster salad supper given on Tuesday evening at the Berkeley Parish House had an attendance of about 150 and was considered one of the most successful suppers ever given by St. Columba's Guild. Mrs. Harry E. Peckham was in general charge, and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham had the care of the dining room. A pleasing program was given by the musical clubs at St. George's School.

Mr. Howard R. Peckham expects to begin on his new house about the middle of the month. The ground is already staked out on the Green End Ave. section of his Farmstead Farm near the Berkeley Parish House.

"Mother's Day" will be observed at the Sunday School session and also at the afternoon service on Sunday at the M. E. Church at the Four Corners.

Bishop Perry will administer the rite of confirmation at the 11 o'clock service Sunday morning at St. Columba's.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Mr. Rouse S. Pearce, one of the oldest men in town and for many years active in town and State affairs, died on Wednesday as the result of a shock. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Pearce was born in Little Compton June 18, 1826, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Pearce, and spent the greater part of his life there. He also lived for several years in Tiverton. Mr. Pearce was married twice, his first wife being Maria White of Little Compton. After her death he married Mrs. Deborah Bower of Nova Scotia, who died two months ago. Mr. Pearce was the father of three sons, all of whom are now dead. He is survived by a grandson, six nephews, and a niece.

Mrs. James Edmond Peckham celebrated her 76th birthday recently at her home in this town. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham celebrated the 55th anniversary of their marriage in February.

Clerk--Mr. Goldbug, as I am to marry, I would like more salary.
Boss--How much more do you want?
Clerk--Ten dollars a week.
Boss-My gracious! How many women are you going to marry?--Chicago News.

He--Be candid and tell me when you want me to go.
She--It's a couple of hours too late for that.--Ohio Sun-Dial.

One Hundred Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of May 6, 1815)

BONAPARTE'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

Copious details of the late wonderful revolution in France will be found in our paper of this day. The succeeding events must be of vast importance; and the news from Europe will now be looked for with the deepest interest.

Not a year has elapsed since the downfall of Napoleon, and the re-establishment, after an exile of twenty years, of the Bourbons on the throne, when apparently by a silent and, it would seem, a bloodless process, the former has become re-instated Emperor, amid the acclamations of thousands, and the latter are driven once more to seek for safety in a foreign country. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the transactions which led the way to the wonderful event. A short time probably will put us in possesion of them

Bonaparte's first work after his re-entrance into Paris was to undo all that had been done in his absence. His first address to his Engines—the Soldiery—marked his unaltered character. "We must march," said he, "against those Allies and drive them from the territories of France. The execution, we doubt not, promptly followed the threat; and that his march has renewed the war with all Europe, excepting only the Kingdom of Naples. What course Murat would take was not known. It had been stated and denied that he had reentered into alliance with his brother Napoleon.

On the other hand the European potentates appeared to be wide awake. On hearing the common enemy's march in France, they instantly proclaimed that he had broken his ban which shielded his life, and declared him to be out of the pale of nations—an outlaw. The sword must therefore settle the contest. This decisive paper bears the signatures of Austria, Spain, legitimate France, Great Britain, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia. Since then, Bavaria, Holland, etc., have been added. These powers appear as prompt to act as to unite. Orders had been sent by scores of expresses to all parts of their dominions, to expedite the forced march of troops and war apparatus towards France. In England a war aspect was predominant, and all the measures necessary for vigorous operations were in train. The Ministry had declared to Parliament that the salvation of Europe depended on opposing Bonaparte.

Fifty Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of May 6, 1865)

PUBLIC BURIAL GROUND.

The matter of securing land for a public burial ground has been before the City Council for some three months and nothing definite has yet been accomplished. It is now proposed to call a special meeting and submit the question to the people. All agree that the new ground should be in the vicinity of those now used for the purpose, and two lots are offered to the city. Mr. John C. Braman has a lot containing 172,240 feet, and Messrs. Isaac W. and William B. Sherman have one of 99,861 feet. All agree to sell for eight cents per foot. The question should be submitted to the people and before voting the matter should be well considered, as it not only interests the present generation but those who will take our place in future years. The men of two centuries ago provided a public burial ground which has only now become filled, and it is for us of the present day to say whether we shall provide a ground sufficient to meet only the present wants or for a century hence.

BOOTH'S BODY.

The family of J. Wilkes Booth, endeavored, it is said, to obtain possession of his body for burial. But the application was anticipated by the action of Detective Baker, under the authority of the War Department. On Thursday night the body was placed on board a small boat and carried down the Potomac River, where it was either sunk or buried in the dark midnight. Only two persons were present—Detective Baker and another man--and they are both sworn never to reveal the location and disposition of the body. The public curiosity therefore, on the subject of burial, will never be gratified. It is however stated that it was dissected and sewn up in a blanket with heavy weights and sunk to the bottom of the river.

The surgeons who made an autopsy of Booth's body state that he must have endured unto'd physical and mental agony from the neglected fracture of his leg. Mortification had already set in, and he could not have lived many days in any event.

Our Providence neighbors are a fast people and do not allow other people to get much the start of them. They have the steam fire engines, the fire telegraph, and all the latest improvements in city notions, including a tax of $775,000, and have finally a uniformed police force which numbers over one hundred men. This force is under command of Captain Gross, and on Tuesday it made a public parade accompanied by a band of music. The papers of that city speak in the highest terms of their appearance, and intimate that hereafter it will be dangerous to "cut up didos" in the land of Roger Williams. We are slower here, but are going to have a steam fire engine ---when the committee reports---and are to have a review of the police force when their uniforms are completed.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of May 10, 1890)

THE SEWER BREAK.

Newport's main sewer outlet, the stability of which has long been questioned by our Point friends and others, received a bad break Tuesday afternoon, necessitating the rebuilding of at least 300 feet along Briggs wharf. The accident occured about 4.30 o'clock, during the heavy rainfall, but, as subsequent examination showed, it was not the result of the rain.

The sewer, from the foot of Marsh street to its mouth, is built on piles and forms the south line of the wharf. The break extends from the point where the pile formation begins and extends to within about 100 feet of the mouth where the piles are only three feet apart, and shows conclusively to have been caused by the settling of the weaker foundation.

This necessitates the condemning of 300 feet of this sewer, and a special meeting of the city council has been called for to-night to consider a means of replacing it. It is probable that Street Commissioner Cotton will recommend rebuilding the broken section on a solid foundation laid nearer the center of the wharf, the place being lighted by electric lights so that labor can be prosecuted day and night. He is of the opinion that the work could be completed within six weeks and at a cost not exceeding $10,000.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FLAG RAISING.

The new and handsome flag recently given Rogers High School by Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, one of the early graduates of the school, was thrown to the breeze Monday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. Frank E. Thompson, headmaster of the school, presided, and expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of Superintendent Fay and of Miss Swinburne, the generous donor.

Patriotic addresses were made by Mr. L. D. Davis, Mayor Coggeshall Rev. M. Van Horn, and professor F. W. Tilton. Rev. Dr. Thayer made a prayer and pronounced the benediction, and Mrs. Cowie presided at the piano.

The need of a new City Hall for Newport grows more apparent every day. The present structure is entirely unfitted for the purpose for which it is used. The committee of the City Council, to whom this matter was referred, are unanimous in favor of the Sheffield property at the head of the Mall. Certainly no better location can be found than this. They also have a plan for a City Hall which we believe is satisfactory to the committee.

The entire cost of the building, including the site, the committee estimates at $200,000. The matter ought to be laid before the people and the entire subject fully discussed and understood by them.

A spirited contest was waged in the fifth ward yesterday between the abutters and the workmen engaged in setting the giant poles for the Providence Telephone Company. The one would fill up the holes as fast as the other would dig them, and at last accounts neither had surrendered. Mr. Clark H. Burdick and Mr. George Deniston are among the most determined opponents to the intrusion.

The local Democrats have selected the following committee to collect funds and make arrangements for the proper observance of 'Lection Day: John Waters, chairman; Frank F. Nolan, secretary; Lorillard Spencer, treasurer; William E. Mumford, Charles H. Lawton, Silas H. Hazard, James B. Cottrell, Arnold L. Burdick M. A. McCormick and P. J. Boyle.

"I am a strong believer," said the sour-looking old maid, "in blessedness."
"Dear me," said the bride of a month, "how dangerous it is to judge from looks alone."

"This village boasts of a choral society, doesn't it?" asked a rambler in the country.
"No," replied the resident addressed; "we don't boast about it--we endure it with resignation."

"How much does Rogers get a week."
"All he earns; he's a bachelor."—Boston Transcript.

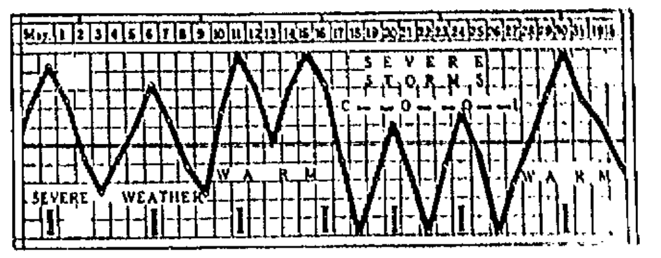
WEEKLY ALMANAC, MAY, 1915

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon rises		High Morn		Water Eve	
8 Sat	4	32	6	52	1	57	3	38	3	41
9 Sun	4	31	6	53	2	15	4	22	4	20
10 Mon	4	30	6	54	2	35	4	40	5	11
11 Tues	4	29	6	55	2	55	5	34	5	55
12 Wed	4	27	6	56	3	17	6	15	6	36
13 Thur	4	26	6	57	sets		6	56	7	15
14 Fri	4	25	6	58	7	50	7	36	7	54

Moon's last qr. May 6 11.23m. Morning
New Moon May 13 11.51m. Evening
Moon's 1st qr. May 21 11.57m. Evening
Full Moon May 28 4.30m. Evening

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Average temperature of May will be close to normal but much warmer before middle of month than from 15 to 28. Hot wave will come in about 29. Severe weather is expected from April 29 to May 9 and severe storms May 19 to 25. Drought will be most severe in middle northwest May 9 to 15. Most severe storms are expected not far from May 5 and 23. Most rain in southern states. Dry in Russia and drought in Central Africa. Excessive rains in Australia, the Philippines and southern China. The rain month that is expected to produce the rains as mentioned above covers April 20 to May 20.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. May 8, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 9 to 13, inclusive, warm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 15 to 18. It will be noticed that we give six days as the average time required for any weather change, or weather feature to pass across the continent from east to west. We use the word "about," because the time required for these weather events to cross the continent varies a little, sometimes requiring seven and at other times only five days. This six day period has reference only to the trans-continental disturbances. Occasionally tropical storms pass northeastward off the Atlantic coast and these sometimes break up the trans-continental storms, causing errors in our forecasts for northeastern sections. Heretofore we have not included those tropical storms in our forecasts, but, after a long study of the subject and very many experiments, using the daily weather records covering one hundred years, we are about ready to include those tropical storms in our forecasts, thereby greatly improving them. This will put Washington, D. C. and the southeastern states into the territory covered by our forecasts. They have not heretofore been included except indirectly.

The storm wave described at the beginning of this letter has been expected to inaugurate a hot wave somewhat similar to that of April 24 to 30, which was very successfully forecasted. This May hot wave is expected to cause a drouth scare and cause a big rise in oats on account of a drouth in northwestern part of the oats belt. The severe storms expected not far from May 8 have all the time been located in the southern states and have been expected to be similar to those that occurred in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, etc., and which were almost perfectly forecasted in these bulletins. But the storms near May 8 have not been expected to be so severe.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 13, cross Pacific slope by close of 14, great central valleys 15 to 17, eastern sections 18. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 13, great central valleys 15, eastern sections 18. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 16, great central valleys 18, eastern sections 20.

This will bring a great change in weather conditions. Very hot weather will be followed by very cool weather. Severe storms are expected in southern states but not so dangerous as those near April 23. While these storms are occuring in the southern states a great fall in temperature is expected in the middle northwest that may bring frosts. We locate the rains of this storm in the cotton states while northwestern sections will get much less rain.

March 25 our calculations were made for dangerous southern storms and the forecast was published April 10. The storm wave was scheduled to cross continent April 19 to 23 and we said: "This will bring bad storms to many sections and all should be on the alert. No voyages should be taken on the waters during that week and plans should be made for remaining near home and safety. Heavy rains are expected in southern and eastern sections, in Mexico, Central America and on the southern California Pacific slope."

PORTSMOUTH.

MANCHESTER—ALBRO.

The marriage of Miss Lulu Content Albro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Albro, to Mr. John Rogers Manchester, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester, was solemnized at Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock. Rev. Latta Griswold performed the ceremony which was witnessed only by relatives. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a tailored suit of blue with a black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley. The couple was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Manchester left during the evening for New York. They will be at home June first in the new cottage recently completed on Braman's Lane.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The school committee announce the result of the recent school census as follows:

Total number of school children enumerated, 602; children attending public schools, 436; not attending any school, 166; Children enrolled in first grade, 105; second grade, 64; third grade, 61; fourth grade, 42; Total in first four grades, 272.

Children enrolled in fifth grade, 46; sixth grade, 36; seventh grade, 31; eighth grade, 29; Total enrolled in last four grades 142.

Children five years old and eligible to school age next January 62.

Children of six years not attending school 37.

M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The annual election of officers at the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School was held last Sunday when the following officers were chosen:

Superintendent H. Chester Hedly.
Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Sarah L. Wilcox.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Hedly.
Assistant—Ernest C. Cross.
Librarian—Ernest C. Cross.
Assistant—Charles Borden.
Organist—Mrs. David Hedly.
Assistant—Miss Alice N. Brayton.
President of the Cradle Roll—Miss Laura Wadsworth.

"Do you enjoy the new dances?"
"I would, I think, if some one would get up a non-skid shoe for men."

Deaths.

May 2, Rose McManus, widow of John McManus.

In this city, 2nd inst., Stephen John, son of the late Stephen J. Gunning, age 13 years and 11 months.

In this city, 3d inst., Jane, wife of John MacFadden.

In this city, 4th inst., John J. Gooley, of 24 West Narragansett avenue.

In this city, 4th inst., Annie, daughter of Alfred and Rachel Simmons, in her 25th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1861

He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal states and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open [all, a stand] in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places

JAPAN LOOKING FOR BACKDOWN

But China Is Expected to Hold Out to Last Moment

ALL READY FOR HOSTILITIES

Troops Massed in Korea For Action and Powerful Fleet Near Chinese Coast—Japan's Chief Complaint Is Language Used by China in Rejecting Demands Made Upon Her

Japan is ready to declare war on China, and it is expected her act will be as sudden as her opening of hostilities against Russia in her last war.

Martial law has been decreed on the Shantung peninsula and a powerful Japanese war fleet is cruising near the Chinese coast, while another is getting ready for sea at the Sasebo yards.

The emperor presided at a cabinet council, at which there was also present the elder statesmen. It is understood that China's intention to appeal to the United States, Great Britain and Russia was communicated to the cabinet.

A strong Japanese force has been concentrated at a point in Korea. Transports are available to move another army if necessary. The plans of the general staff are complete and if Japan finally does strike it will be with great force and without previous warning. The censorship is very tight and orders have been issued that no information regarding troop movements shall be published.

The Japanese in China have been concentrated at points where they can be withdrawn on signal.

Most of them are in various consulates. Already a considerable number of women and children have been sent to places of safety, as it is believed there would be serious uprisings among the natives if hostilities come.

Only a complete backdown on the part of China can prevent Japan taking forcible measures to compel acceptance of her demands. Officials generally expect this action, although they say China will continue her present policy until the very last minute.

Any other course, they say, would subject President Yuan Shi Kai to a serious uprising at home. If he continues to hold out until the last moment he can explain that the force of circumstances demanded concessions.

It is understood that it is not so much the refusal on the part of China to comply with the Japanese demands, but more the language employed in rejecting them that has incensed the emperor and his advisers. They characterize the tone of the latest Chinese note as insulting and this has made concessions impossible.

Various political associations in Japan are clamoring for drastic measures against China. Everybody is discussing the possibility of war and speculating upon the nature and the extent of the military campaign Japan would have to undertake should China refuse to yield.

All parties and factions in the country are united in favor of Japan establishing a predominating influence in China, which country is regarded as the natural field for the needed Japanese expansion.

The semi-official press is urging the government to stand firm in spite of the criticisms of foreign countries, and is giving expression to the belief that the failure of the present negotiations would excite the profound disappointment and indignation of the Japanese people.

The Japanese government has replied verbally to all the points in the American note on the subject of the Chinese situation. It is seeking to assure America that it has no intention of violating the open door in China, or of prejudicing the rights of Americans in China.

INDICATIONS OF AN UNBALANCED MIND

Coe Expresses Surprise at News of Birth of His Child

The following remarkable dispatch was received at New York from Fairbanks, Alaska, where Henry C. Coe, Jr., who deserted his wife and unborn child in Boston on Jan. 30 last, was found a few days ago:

"Henry Clarke Coe very much surprised when informed of child. Denies knowing wife was to become a mother. Does not believe the story."

"It is evident that my boy is out of his mind," said Dr. Coe after reading this telegram. "Six weeks before he went away my wife and I received a letter from him, in which he said that his wife was about to become a mother and told of his great happiness over it. There is no doubt in my mind that he is mentally unbalanced."

WILL NOT BE SEPARATED

Parents Object to Surgical Operation on 3-Year-Old "Siamese" Twins

Mr. and Mrs. George R. [illegible] Holyoke, Mass., have taken their [illegible] year old [illegible]

The [illegible] but the [illegible] refused [illegible] a large gallery [illegible]

RUSSIANS MEET SEVERE DEFEAT

Czar's Hosts In Full Retreat Before Victorious Defenders

CLEARED FROM CARPATHIANS

Indications That They Are Cut Off From Peremyel Base and May Be Annihilated—Battle Won Through Superiority of Artillery—Desperation of Austro-German Effort Unparalleled In War—British Driven Out of Trenches at Hill 60—Allies' Casualties In Dardanelles Reported by Asquith to Be Very Heavy

Tarnow has been captured, the Russians have been driven out of the Carpathians and the czar's hosts are now in full retreat toward the Vistula, according to the official report of the Austrian war office.

The Russian minister of foreign affairs at Petrograd strenuously denies the report of this tremendous Austro-German victory, but the official report of the Russian war office makes an admission that amounts to a confirmation.

"Covered by heavy artillery fire," says the Petrograd report, "the enemy continued to concentrate forces on the right bank of the Dunajec. The enemy's efforts were directed toward Pilzo and Jaslo. Our troops were severely tried, owing to the superiority of the enemy's heavy artillery."

If the Austro-Germans have succeeded in taking Tarnow and are investing the neighborhood of Jaslo, while the Russians are falling back toward the Vistula, it can only mean that a wedge has been driven through the middle of the entire Russian campaign in the Carpathian mountains, and that the Third Russian army, which has been investing the passes to the eastward of the Lupkow and Uzsok passes, is cut off from its base at Peremysl and is in danger of annihilation.

Great Battle In Progress

To a great extent the fate of the Russian line northward to the Vistula depends upon the struggle now raging for possession of Wal mountain, which towers to the south of Tarnow and has been strongly fortified by the Russians. Some of the dispatches even compare the battle now in progress there to the fight for Putiloff hill, near Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese war.

While asphyxiating gases were responsible for the recent German successes in Flanders, superiority of artillery, it would seem, has been the chief weapon of the Austro-Germans in Galicia.

The big gun which has done the greatest damage is a 42-centimetre howitzer, not of the German Krupp type, which battered down Liege and Maubeuge, but an Austrian mortar throwing a projectile a little heavier and at the same time being lighter and more easily transported.

The Russian artillery has been unable to cope with this giant of ordnance. The big guns have paved the way for the steady, remorseless advance of the Austro-German forces through the passes of the Carpathians. The Russians have had to give way before it, and the infantry, their way made clear by heavy bombardment, have been able at times to drive the czar's hosts before them at the point of the bayonet.

Without Parallel In History

Never before in the history of warfare has the desperation of the Austro-German effort been paralleled. Throughout virtually the whole length of the eastern front they are engaged, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres, they are on the offensive at many other points.

Far up in the Russian Baltic provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga; on the East Prussia frontier they are engaged in a series of battles, and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodno; in central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack.

Germans on Hill 60

At the famous Hill No. 60, near Ypres, from which the British forced the Germans, the German soldiers have been partially successsful in their counter-attacks. They drove the British out of the hardly won trenches, again using poisonous gases to pave the way for their attack.

But the British rallied, and in a counter-attack succeeded in winning back some of the positions they had lost. The fighting went on through the night.

The Dardanelles Campaign

Of the operations in the Dardanelles up to Sunday, Premier Asquith gave the house of commons some news, although the number of troops landed was withheld. As 29,000 were landed the first day, and the disembarkation continued for a week, while the French have also joined the British and Australasians on the Gallipoli peninsula, it is apparent that the force is a formidable one.

The premier, while issuing a warning that the casualties were heavy, paid a glowing tribute to the troops, through whose exertions considerable progress toward the narrows has been made. The premier called the situation "satisfactory."

Constantinople [illegible] that the invaders of the peninsula have [illegible] everywhere repulsed, and they now occupy only two towns, both on the northern shore of the straits, and that the Asiatic side is wholly free from invaders.

Italy's military preparations are being completed with as much energy as if the country expected to participate in the war tomorrow.

BRITAIN'S GREAT BUDGET

Coming Year's Expenditures May Reach Sum of $5,682,170,000

In presenting the budget to the house of commons Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George estimated that if the war lasted during the whole of the fiscal year, Great Britain's expenditure in that time would be $5,682,170,000.

The chancellor estimated that the total revenue for the year 1915-16 would be $1,350,910,000. This is an increase of $218,100,000 over the total of last year.

On the basis of a six months' war, the chancellor continued, expenditures for war, apart from advances to the allies of Great Britain, would rise to $10,500,000 daily and the net deficit would be $2,671,750,000. On the basis of a twelve months' war the net deficit would be $4,311,560,000.

TORPEDOING OF GULFLIGHT

President Wilson Silent While Awaiting Details of Incident

President Wilson refrained from comment on the wrecking of the American steamer Gulflight by a German torpedo, pending receipt of advice on all the facts and circumstances.

Consul General Skinner at London reported to the state department that the first officer of the Gulflight had stated that the submarine was sighted twenty-five minutes before the torpedo was fired.

The officers of the vessel forwarded telegrams to the state department, giving practically the same information received from other sources and adding that the company had no knowledge that her cargo of gasoline was for other than private consumption.

OBJECTION TO PRIZE COURT

Attitude of United States In the William P. Frye Case

By mutual agreement with the German foreign office, the state department at Washington made public the text of its reply to Germany's note concerning the claim of the United States for an indemnity to the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The American communication takes note of the fact that Germany accepts liability for the act under the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, but declines the suggestion that a German prize court pass on the legality of the capture and destruction, under the declaration of London, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity.

WILL NOT RE-ENTER POLITICS

Hughes Puts Damper on Use of His Name For Presidency

In view of recent references to the name of Associate Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court as a candidate for the presidency, the following authoritative statement was made in his behalf, and with his approval:

"Justice Hughes wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the presidential campaign. Not only has he no desire to re-enter politics, but as a member of the supreme court he is not available. He is not a candidate in any sense and cannot permit his name to be used."

Hughes' attitude now is said to be the same as it was in 1912, when many regarded him as a compromise candidate. He felt then that he had taken the supreme court bench as his life's work and he much preferred the seclusion and dignity of the bench to the turmoil of a political candidacy.

BANK PRESIDENT A SUICIDE

One of Granite State's Richest Men Cuts His Own Throat

Charles C. Goss of Dover, N. H., president of the Merchants' National bank of that city, whose death was reported due to heart failure, was really a suicide.

The statement had been made that the banker, who was one of the richest men in the state, dropped dead at his home just after returning from a short walk.

This statement was not doubted, and it was not until the medical referee viewed the body that the fact became known that Goss had cut his throat.

JEWS WANTND IN WEST

Schiff Says Welcome Is Awaiting Two Million Immigrants

Jacob H. Schiff suggested that at least 2,000,000 Jews from abroad should emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi river. He declared that the w[illegible] was ready to welcome them and that a land of plenty awaited them there.

Schiff's proposal was made in an address to the Educational Alliance on his return from a trip to San Antonio, San Francisco, Kansas City and Chicago, undertaken in part to discover the sentiment toward the Jews in the west.

DEATH TOLL OF FORTY-ONE

Property Loss by Texas Flood Will Reach Two and a Half Millions

Forty-one persons were killed or drowned in recent storms and floods in Texas, according to a compilation made public at Austin.

Thirty-six bodies have been recovered, while five persons missing at Austin for two weeks are counted with the dead. Twenty-one of the bodies were recovered at Austin.

Rough estimates place the damage to property by the flood at $2,500,000.

Israel Zilt's knife slipped, cutting through his breast into his heart. In a New York hospital, a surgeon sewed the heart and kept it beating. He will recover.

TELLS OF BRIBE OFFER OF $300

Carman Maid Says She Was Approached by Detective

NEW TESTIMONY INTRODUCED

Memorandum of Story Told by Celia Coleman Last July Admitted as Evidence—Defendant's Relatives Placed on Stand to Refute Prosecution's Charges of Sensational Nature

The prosecution in the case of Mrs. Florence C. Carman, on trial at Mineola, N. Y., for the second time for the murder of Mrs. Louise D. Bailey, brought forward sensational evidence in corroboration of the testimony of Celia Coleman, the negro maid in the Carman home, who has been the state's chief witness in the two trials, the first of which resulted in a disagreement.

Miss Coleman herself supplied new testimony in continuation of her examination as a witness against her former mistress, when she declared she had been offered $300 to change the story she had told at the first trial. She said the offer was made to her by a negro detective named Hicks. Mrs. Carman's lawyer admitted that Hicks was in the employ of the defense. Miss Coleman said Hicks told her Mrs. Carman would give her the money.

Following up this new development, District Attorney Smith put on the stand George Toomer, a negro, who not only corroborated Miss Coleman in regard to the alleged bribery offer, swearing he was present at the time, but was permitted to testify that she had told him on July 2 last of Mrs. Carman's alleged admissions to the maid regarding the killing of Mrs. Bailey. Toomer said he had written down the story she related as it was told. The memorandum was produced.

Smith, in his cross-examination of Mrs. Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, put questions intending to show that the husband of the defendant knew that a woman who was in Carman's waiting room on the night of the shooting had gone to Canada.

Two young women were in the waiting room then and Carman and his family have maintained they did not know who they were or where they had gone. Smith had said he had been unable to find either of them.

To refute the testimony of Celia Coleman, the defense called Mrs. Helen Corby, niece of Mrs. Carman, and her husband, Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's parents, and 10-year-old Elizabeth Carman. They testified that at the time of the shooting and subsequently Mrs. Carman was in her room.

GRIFFINS ARE EXONERATED

Boy Was Killed While Aiding Them In William Tell Act

Robert W. Griffin and his wife, Juanita Griffin, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Michael F. Garvin, aged 16, were acquitted by a jury at Salem, Mass.

The Griffins are vaudeville performers, who had been giving exhibitions of marksmanship. Garvin assisted them in a William Tell act at a Lynn theatre and was killed by a bullet from a rifle fired by the woman. Mrs. Griffin testified that the lad moved as she pulled the trigger.

The Griffins conducted their own case. When the verdict was returned the woman fainted.

L-1 MEETS ALL TESTS

Our Newest Submarine Has Cruising Radius of 1500 Miles

The United States submarine L-1 completed her trial trips off Provincetown, Mass. According to her builders she met all her tests satisfactorily and exceeded some of her specifications.

The naval trial board went down with her 200 feet on a test dive and plunged to a depth of 60 feet when the boat was making 10½ knots.

Sixth Mill Is Closed

Another mill was added to the five factories of the Fall River Iron Works Mills company at Fall River, Mass., closed following controversy with the weavers over over-time running of looms.

Salem's Police Head Canned

For not agreeing with Mayor O'Keefe of Salem, Mass., in the matter of appointments, City Marshal Harrington, head of the police department, was removed from office.

Ban on Liquor In South Africa

Regulations have been promulgated imposing restrictions on the sale of liquor, especially to members of the Union of South Africa and the imperial forces.

Boston Bank Merger

The Winthrop National bank of Boston has merged with the Merchants' National bank, bringing the latter's deposits up to nearly $50,000,000.

Bunny Estate Goes to Widow

The will of John Bunny, actor and movie man, was filed for probate in Brooklyn. His personal property amounts to $8000, which goes to his widow.

Fall River Weavers on Strike

Several hundred weavers struck at the plant of the Fall River, Mass., Iron Works company, owned by M. C. D. Borden & Sons. They object to working during the noon hour. The plant makes most of the gray goods used by the American Printing company.

MRS. HISLER ADMITS SLAYING HUSBAND

Aged Woman Sentenced to Five Years In State Prison

Mrs. Eureata A. Hisler, 66 years old, was sentenced at Wiscasset, Me., to five years in the state prison as a result of the death of her husband, Fred Hisler, who was 36.

In imposing sentence the judge declared that owing to the woman's age the maximum sentence would be five years.

Two witnesses testified that Mrs. Hisler confessed to them, nine days after her husband's death, that she had killed him with a blow on the head with a stick of stove wood. Jealousy was ascribed as the motive for killing him.

FIGURING ON BIG ORDERS

Boston Dealers Expect to Make Shoes For European Soldiers

Reports in the Boston leather district are to the effect that there are big orders pending for army shoes from one of the countries engaged in war.

Outside of the big order for 1,500,000 pairs of army shoes taken recently by Rice & Hutchins from the Russian government, there have been no orders of any size placed within the last two weeks.

It is figured that the business pending aggregates over 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 pairs of shoes, or somewhat more than the aggregate already placed in this country since the war started.

WITHOUT FIRE PROTECTION

Bath Will Have No "Smoke Eaters" For at Least Seven Days

Bath, Me., is left without any organized protection from fire for a period of at least seven days.

The situation was brought about when the board of aldermen refused to accept the list of regular firemen who struck for more pay last July, and when Mayor Small vetoed the list of volunteer firemen who have been serving since that time. No further action can be taken until the meeting of the board next week.

BAN ON FIGHT PICTURES

Film of Willard-Johnson Battle Not Allowed In America

The federal statute barring the importation of motion pictures of prize fights was held to be constitutional by Judge Haight in the United States district court at New York.

Lawrence Weber had brought suit, alleging the act unconstitutional, in an effort to bring the pictures of the Johnson-Willard fight into the country through the local port. The decision will be appealed.

Fire Destroys Palace of Justice

Fire destroyed the Madrid palace of justice, which was erected in 1858. Judge Aranda perished while endeavoring to save court records. The court archives stored in the building were destroyed.

Death of Rabbi Schindler

Solomon Schindler, 73, for years rabbi emeritus of Temple Israel, Boston, died suddenly in that city. While active in pulpit work Schindler was one of the leading rabbis in the country.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Catherine Crowley, 4, was crushed to death by an automobile, loaded with crushed stone, in front of her home at Boston.

Union brewery workers' pickets have been posted throughout Washington to keep customers away from non-union beer.

Thomas A. Leach, 62, superintendent of a division of the Worcester, Mass., Consolidated Street Railway company, died suddenly from acute indigestion.

Frank A. Peabody of Houlton was appointed a member of the Maine state highway commission to succeed Lyman H. Nelson of Portland, resigned.

C. D. Wright & Co., operators of 5 and 10-cent stores at Boston, filed schedules admitting liabilities of $46,716.09.

Mrs. Mary A. Backpole died at Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of 105. She had passed her entire life at Wolfboro.

Professor Henry S. Munroe, senior professor in Columbia, resigned after thirty-eight years' connection with the university.

Seven cows and considerable hay were lost when fire destroyed a large barn owned by Mrs. Mary McDonald at Wayland, Mass.

Mrs. Bridget Mullen, 65, died at Boston from burns received when her clothing caught fire from a match thrown on the floor.

Charles E. Littlefield, former representative in congress from Maine, died in a hospital at New York, following an operation.

CHINA GETS ULTIMATUM

Time Limit For Complying With Japan's Demands Expires Tomorrow

Japan's ultimatum to China was presented to the Chinese foreign office at Pekin. It was transmitted through the Japanese legation. The time limit expires at 6 p. m. Saturday.

Several anti-Japanese demonstrations occurred in Pekin, but they were immediately checked. Sentiment against the government is increasing as a result of reports that no resistance will be made to Japanese troops if they seize Chinese territory, and that President Yuan Shi Kai will grant all of Japan's demands if that country shows its determination to resort to force.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Deposits on participation or savings accounts made previous to the fifteenth day of February, May, August or November draw interest from the first of each of said months, providing the same remain over the dividend period of February or August.

THIS, THE LARGEST BANK IN RHODE ISLAND,

With its capital, surplus and undivided *profits amounting to* over

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ($7,000,000.00),

Affords its depositors

UNSURPASSED SECURITY AND PROTECTION.

NEWPORT BRANCH,

303 THAMES STREET.

No. 1055.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$524,258.60
Overdrafts, secured, $305.72; unsecured, 1,180.02		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00
Total Bonds, Securities, etc.		110,457.00
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$3,900.00	
Less amount unpaid	1,950.00	1,950.00
Banking House		24,000.00
Other Real Estate owned		2,700.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		7,957.94
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities	9,265.61	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	10,976.07	20,241.68
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		4,151.03
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	358.05	
Fractional Currency	117.36	575.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,712.77
Notes of other National Banks		1,670.00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$24,525.49	
Legal-tender notes	1,215.00	25,740.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	5,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,000.00	8,000.00
TOTAL		$724,017.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided Profits	27,973.49	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	6,424.76	21,548.73
Circulating Notes	$100,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2,200.00	97,800.00
Due to approved Reserve Agents		1,712.64
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		60,921.72
Individual deposits subject to check	295,913.81	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	15,650.82	
Certified checks	1,116.71	311,181.34
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		76,000.00
TOTAL		$724,017.53

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Correct Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDW. S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. HARVEY, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public

Go Fishing

This Spring

Exciting sport awaits the early anglers.

Gamey trout and land-locked salmon lurk in the wonderful woodland lakes

Down in Maine

A few days on these wild inland waters will do you a world of good.

Cabin camps, with the forest at the back door, offer you the comforts and many of the luxuries of a modern resort hotel. Competent guides, veterans of the streams and trails, will take you where the fish bite best in early spring.

Write for illustrated booklets, giving detailed information: General Passenger Department, New Haven, Connecticut.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP	With ELECTRICITY
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.	you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS WRITE TO-DAY

California Auto Tours Company

CALIFORNIA BUILDING LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

HEAVING THE LEAD

How a Ship Feels Its Way Over the Bed of the Ocean.

TAKING SOUNDINGS AT SEA.

For Deep Water Work Machines That Carry 300 Fathoms of Wire and a Twenty-four Pound Weight Are Used. Casting by Hand in Bad Weather.

"By the d-e-e-p, nine!"

The peculiar, long drawn out cry of the leadsman in the chains echoes out as the cruiser gathers speed and begins to move through the water.

"By the m-a-r-k, ten!"

We watch the man as he twirls the lead in the air, and reels off the sounding with mathematical accuracy. He is standing in the port "chains"—a small platform, perhaps four feet square, jutting out from one end of the cruiser's bridge. To us his position seems rather precarious, for his perch overhangs the dark water thirty feet below, but the man himself—a seasoned petty officer—feels perfectly safe for he leans his body against a canvas "apron," waist high, while his feet are firmly placed against a wooden bar secured to the platform itself.

But let us watch him as he makes a cast. He first sees the end of the lead line is properly secured and then proceeds to coil it up in his right hand. The line itself, whitened by long use, has sundry little marks at various distances along it. At two fathoms (twelve feet) from the lead are two strips of leather, while at three fathoms there are three. At five fathoms, and again at fifteen, is a piece of white bunting; at seven and seventeen fathoms, a piece of red bunting, and at ten a piece of leather with a hole in it. At thirteen fathoms comes a rag of blue bunting, while at twenty-three is a small bit of line, with two knots tied in it, spliced into the lead line itself.

The lead line is twenty-five fathoms long, while the lead secured to its end is about fourteen pounds in weight. The bottom of it is hollowed out to receive the "arming" of tallow or soap, and this allows the nature of the bottom to be ascertained, for the sticky substance will come to the surface with particles of mud or sand, etc., adhering to it.

"Heaving the lead" looks easy enough, and anybody who is accustomed to doing it will say that it is quite simple; but it takes a long time before a man becomes a proficient leadsman. A novice is apt to be frightened at the whirling fourteen pound weight on the end of its line, and if he loses heart and omits to give it that peculiar little jerk which brings it flying round in a circle it may fall perpendicularly in close proximity to his head.

Heaving the lead may be all right enough in good weather, but in the winter, when it is blowing hard, raining or snowing, it is anything but pleasant. The driving rain and snow search out every portion of the leadsman's anatomy, even though he may be wearing oilskins, while his hands get numb with cold until there is no feeling left in them.

The deep sea lead line, which was invariably used for deep water work before the introduction of patent sounding machines and would still be used if they broke down, consists of 100 fathoms of line and a twenty-eight pound lead. It is marked up to twenty fathoms in the same way as the hand lead line, and then at twenty-five, thirty-five, forty-five, etc., fathoms with the knot, and at thirty, forty, fifty, etc., with three, four or five knots, and so on to the greatest depth of the line.

The ship is usually stopped when using the deep sea line, for it takes a considerable time for the lead to reach the bottom.

The patent sounding machine consists of 500 fathoms of thin piano wire wound on a drum, and to the end of the wire is secured a twenty-four pound lead, with, just above it, a perforated brass sheath fitted with a cap. Before sounding takes place a glass tube open at one end and coated on the inside with a red chemical compound, is placed in the brass sheath. The wire is then allowed to run out until the lead is on the bottom, and as it descends the pressure forces the water up the glass tube and turns the red chemical into a milky white color for a certain distance up.

The lead is then hauled in by hand, or by a motor, and the depth is ascertained by comparing the line of demarcation between the two colors in the glass tube with a wooden scale marked in fathoms.

With these simple but extremely reliable machines soundings can be obtained at greater depths, and with the ship traveling at a far greater speed, than with the hand lead and line, though, as already stated, the older method is always held in reserve.—London Answers.

Throwing Rice.

Throwing rice at a wedding symbolizes not the expression of good luck, but it is a metaphorical flight of arrows shot at the bridegroom. In uncivilized ages most nations were accustomed to the forcible capture of a bride by her lover, and the attempts on the part of her male relatives to prevent her husband from carrying her away is typified by a volley of rice instead of more fatal missiles.

A Different Love.

An odd typographical error once appeared in a criticism of Ellen Terry. The reviewer wrote, "Her love of Portia made acting easy," but the sentence appeared in the paper as "Her love of porter made acting easy." — Detroit Free Press.

He Didn't Do the Running.

Leading Lady—Did he run off the stage when the eggs hit him? Leading Man — No, but he showed a yellow streak.—Exchange.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities.—Gail Hamilton.

Getting Away From Land.

The question has been asked, Is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco and sailing northwestward into the north Pacific a spot is reached where there is no land, not even an islet, for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka southwestward ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian islands and to the south the outlying members of the Hawaiian group. In the southern Indian ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the southern Pacific between the Horn and New Zealand covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

Municipal Granaries.

For more than two centuries the authorities of London maintained municipal granaries, the first one having been established by Sir Stephen Brown, lord mayor, in 1438. By means of these city granaries the authorities held the "corn badgers" in check and regulated not only the price of corn, but of bread. The great fire in London destroyed the last of these granaries and also the public mills and ovens in which the city's grain was ground and baked, and the system was not thereafter introduced, chiefly because the general laws against grain speculators were sufficient to restrain undue speculation. Corn markets were held, however, as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century at Bear quay, in Thames street, London, while Queenhithe was the chief market for flour and meal, and later the metropolitan trade centered in the world famous Corn Exchange in Mark lane.—New York Times.

Cold Doesn't Always Contract.

There are many ways of demonstrating the fallacy of the assertion that "heat expands, cold contracts." When water (other liquids as well) freezes to ice it increases in bulk. Sometimes it is said, however, that the volume of the sum of the ice crystals alone is no greater than that of the original liquid, but that the crystals of ice do not fit in well together and leave spaces between them which account for the apparent increase in volume.

Molten metals, as a rule, contract upon solidification, which is nothing but freezing. Some alloys, on the other hand, expand when solidified. Type metal, which is composed chiefly of lead and antimony, is such an alloy. This propensity is of particular advantage in this case because it causes the metal in solidifying to fill up every tiny corner and hair space in the matrix.—New York World.

Wild Zebras.

The zebra when wild is a ferocious animal, and an unwary hunter is likely to suffer from its teeth and hoofs. The author of "Kloof and Karroo" says that a Boer in Cape Colony had once forced a zebra to the brink of a precipice, when the desperate creature turned upon him, attacked him with its teeth and actually tore one of his feet from the leg. Another author writes of a soldier who mounted a half domesticated zebra. The creature, after making the most furious attempts to get rid of its rider, plunged over a steep bank into the river and threw the soldier as it emerged. While the man lay half stunned upon the ground the zebra quietly walked up to him and bit off one of his ears.

An Old Time Advertisement.

In old newspapers the advertisements make interesting reading. Here is one from the London Chronicle of 1785: "Run Away.—Whereas Thomas Williams, Apprentice to John Clark of Queenborough, in the County of Kent, dredgerman, has run away from his said master's service and not been heard of these three years, if the said Thomas Williams will return to his master's service within three months after the date of this advertisement he will be kindly received, and whoever harbours him after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs."

Airing Mattresses.

If you have a flat roof take every mattress in the house up there once a week and leave them in the hot sun for several hours. They will then be fluffy and sweet smelling. It would be well for the pillows and bedding to receive the same treatment.

A mattress will be easier to handle if straps are attached to the sides, and for this purpose pieces of old suspenders are very satisfactory, or strips made from bed ticking. Sew the straps or handles on firmly, two on each side.

Just So.

"I don't know that I would have the nerve to appear in a monocle. My friends would probably guy me to death. Still, I like to imagine myself with a monocle."

"Sort of wearing it in your mind's eye, so to speak."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sure They Were.

"Waiter, are any of the compounds on this bill of fare of a deleterious nature?"

"Oh, yes, sir. We have the latest things out."—Baltimore American.

If fun is good truth is still better and love best of all.—Thackeray.

Superior Skill.

Wallie—What's the professor of mathematics making the fuss about? Bert—He was just short changed by a banana peddler.—New York Mail.

The Reason.

Bilton (sternly)—What's the reason that young man stays so late when he calls? Miss Bilton (demurely)—I am, papa.—Judge.

The Englishman Spoke.

In a second class railway carriage, going from Lausanne to Paris, I once passed a night of combat. On my side were a Swiss who spoke English and an Englishman who didn't speak. Our opponents were two members of a Latin race. They wanted the windows shut. We wanted at least one window open. Our common cause drew the three of us together. At first the Englishman's expression had seemed to wonder whether the Swiss and the American were quite worthy to prefer fresh air. As the night wore on this expression waned, and I thought I detected a trace of sympathy in the glances he sparingly aimed at us.

In answer to my question the Swiss explained his mastery of the English language by saying he had learned without a teacher, just by sitting near an open window in a tub of cold water. At this the Englishman almost spoke. Morning came. He filled his pipe and began to hunt through his pockets for matches. The Swiss offered him a box. "Thank you," he said gravely; "I prefer my own," and went on hunting.—New Republic.

Colors of the Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.—Exchange.

Barrels.

A barrel is not always a barrel, for, according to a Massachusetts judge, the matter of state lines has considerable to do with it. Some time since a Boston man purchased 200 barrels of sweet potatoes in the state of Maryland. When the sweet potatoes arrived in Boston the purchaser sold one barrel just as it had come from Maryland, but it appears that the barrel weighed only 120 pounds instead of 150 pounds, the legal weight in Massachusetts. In that state when a person buys a barrel of potatoes the weight must be not less than 150 pounds. The Massachusetts courts ruled that the purchaser of the Maryland sweet potatoes violated the law when he sold the barrel that was underweight, although the barrel was a legal one in Maryland. Therefore a barrel is not a barrel in Massachusetts when it weighs less than 150 pounds.—Utica Press.

Penetration of Light.

Experiments show that light can be seen through a clean cut opening of not more than one forty-thousandth of an inch.

This fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges and placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was perceived from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite, which were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart of the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated.

Irving's Intensity.

The piercing eyes and intense expression of Henry Irving once had the effect of making a fellow actor altogether forget that he was on the stage at all. It occurred in Manchester during a performance of "Macbeth," and in the scene where Macbeth says to one of the murderers, "There's blood upon thy face!" Irving put so much earnestness into his words that the murderer forgot his proper answer ("'Tis Banquo's, then") and replied in a startled voice: "Is there? Great Scot!" He fancied, as he afterward said, that he'd broken a blood vessel.

Synthetic Dyes.

The raw materials from which almost all the synthetic dyes are made are only nine or ten direct products of coal tar. These are transformed chemically into from 250 to 300 intermediate products, which in their turn yield about 1,200 chemically distinct dyestuffs. Among the processes employed are high temperatures, great pressures and low refrigeration.

His Query.

"You've been sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. With good time you can cut that down, of course," said the lawyer.

"Good time!" exclaimed the prisoner. "How's a guy going to have any good time in prison?"—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Pay.

"Does your father object because I'm paying attention to you?"

"No. Paw says he's glad to see you paying something, if it's only attention."—Buffalo Express.

True thrift, according to Robert Louis Stevenson, is to earn a little and spend a little less.

Real Public Spirit.

"Is old Millionbux usually regarded as a public spirited citizen?"

"Oh, decidedly! Why, I have known that man to lend a big tract of land to the city on the sole stipulation that the city should drain, grade and otherwise improve it and then hand it back."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

William Penn's Measurements.

The height of the statue of William Penn on Philadelphia city hall is thirty seven feet, and it weighs 52,400 pounds. It was cast in Philadelphia in forty-seven pieces and so skillfully joined that the most careful inspection fails to detect the junctures. It was placed in position in sections. The hat is 3 feet in diameter; rim, 23 feet in circumference; nose, 13 inches long; eyes, 12 inches long and 4 inches wide; mouth from corner to corner, 1 foot; face from hat to chin, 8 feet 3 inches; hair, 4 feet long; shoulders, 28 feet in circumference and 15 feet in diameter; waist, 24 feet in circumference and 8 feet 9 inches in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter; hands, 6 feet 9 inches in circumference, 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 6 inches long; finger nails, 3 inches long, legs from ankle to knee, 10 feet; ankle, 5 feet in circumference; calf of legs, 8 feet 8 inches in circumference; feet, 22 inches wide, 5 feet 4 inches long.—Philadelphia Press.

A Veil and a Mirror.

From a feminine source comes a question which is more easily answered at first than at second thought—a question—that is, which is not quite as simple as it seems. It is this:

Does a woman wearing a veil see when she looks in a mirror what another person sees who looks at her through her veil?

On consideration one realizes that the veiled woman looks through her veil at an image which is itself veiled, and therefore she apparently looks at herself through two veils instead of the one which is all that dims to the vision of the other observer. Then there is the further fact that in a mirror what was right becomes left and vice versa, so that what one sees there is not a picture of oneself, but of somebody who is like oneself only as one of a pair of gloves is like the other.

That, however, has nothing to do with the question as to the veils, and that is quite complicated enough to stand alone.—New York Times.

Difficult to Build.

The great railroad bridge across the Ganges at Sara took six years to build and cost $15,000,000. It consists of fifteen main spans and six land spans, the total length being about a mile and an eighth. It was necessary to sink the foundation to a depth of 200 feet below high flood level because the bed of the river consists of the finest sand, which is carried down from the Himalayas. An obstacle such as a sunken boat or tree causes this fine sand to be disturbed to as great a depth as fifty feet. Another difficulty is the habit of the Ganges to change its course rather whimsically. The point at which the river has been bridged is, so far as could be ascertained from available records, the one place at which these deviations of the river have been at minimum. The river is walled with stone three-quarters of a mile upstream and one-quarter of a mile downstream from the bridge.

When to Propose.

The proper time for a man to declare himself is when he sees, by signs that can't be mistaken, that his asking won't be in vain.

The time may be soon or late in the course of a courtship, but it will mark beyond a chance of mistake the moment when he may venture to ask the important question and be certain of winning.

When her eyes begin to wander in search of him if he does not at once seek her side; when she stops talking to other people to listen to his most trivial utterances; when she lingers in his society and shows him she thinks his remarks full of wisdom and his baldest jokes the embodiment of humor—that is the moment for him to come boldly forward with his proposal, for the time for it is ripe.—New York Weekly.

Profitable Change.

A well known conjurer one day visited a Scotch village. After performing many astonishing tricks he asked for a halfpenny, which a collier lent him. The conjurer then said he would turn it into a sovereign. He did so, as the people thought, and handed it around for them to see. When it reached the collier he coolly pocketed it and said to the astonished conjurer, "Will ye change me anither?"—London Mail.

The Calculus.

The bottom meaning of the word "calculus" is pebble—calculare, calculus, pebble. Thus we are taken back to the very early time when calculating was carried on by the help of the pebbles that preceded the regular numerals.—New York American.

Women.

"Women are dreams!" murmured the sentimentalist, gazing on a group of them in silk attire.

"You can bet they are," the practicalist snapped back at the murmurous one, "and dreams go by contraries, all right!"—Judge.

Our Role in Life.

No man can be both a dreamer and a man of action, and we are called upon to determine what role we shall play in life when we are too young to know what we do.—Richard Middleton.

Ceylon's Cocoanut Trees.

The island of Ceylon has about 60,000,000 trees, yielding 1,200,000,000 cocoanuts, many of which are used locally for food and drink.

Difficulties are things which show what men are.—Epictetus.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Starvation.

What is it? What occurs? What part of the human mechanism fails first or last, when a person is deprived of food for a certain period of time? This is what takes place: During starvation the body loses weight, the various functions (walking, sitting up, etc.) become weaker, the body temperature first rises, then falls, and death supervenes after the loss of about 40 per cent of the body weight. The loss is not equally distributed among the various tissues, as the muscles and fat lose the most, then the bones, skin and liver, and (least of all) the heart, brain and spinal cord. Some persons starve without actually being denied food. Certain constitutional diseases bring on conditions which cause loss of weight and great weakness of every portion of the organism; the food eaten does not feed the disease ridden tissues and a state of starvation follows. Thus a person may starve even in the midst of plenty. Marked loss of weight, while in seeming good health, is a positive indication of some serious system le disorder, which if treated in time will prevent further loss of weight and avert starvation and death.

Printing a Coin on Linen.

The print of a silver coin or medal may be made on silk or linen by dipping the fabric in a solution of nitrate of silver and stretching it over the face of the coin until the image is imprinted. The linen is sensitized by dipping it into a solution of nitrate of silver, made by dissolving sixty or eighty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water. Wet the portion of the cloth which is to receive the impression in the solution, and when nearly dry draw it over the face of the coin and rub it at the back. Expose to a weak light, and in a few minutes the raised design of the coin will appear on the linen. As soon as the print is dark enough remove and wash in clear water. When nearly dry iron it smooth with a warm iron, placing a piece of tissue paper over the print. In printing from the coin or medal it is advisable to paste a piece of paper on the reverse side, so that the silver will not come in contact with the sensitized fabric.

An Irreverent Goat.

The Welsh fusileers were presented by Queen Victoria with a goat, which, after several years of exemplary conduct, fell into bad ways. Its culminating act of insubordination occurred when the regiment was quartered at Wrexham, and one fine summer evening after mess the officers were strolling about smoking and enjoying the fresh air. The colonel stooped down to push in the end of his trousers strap, and the goat, which happened to be close by, found the temptation irresistible. He charged fiercely and butted his commanding officer against an adjacent wall with such force that both his eyes were blacked and his face was otherwise damaged. By this escapade the goat earned the title of "the Rebel," and only the good record of his early years of service saved him from being drummed out.—London Express.

An Anecdote of Greeley.

A call was once made by a dozen noted artists of the Academy of Design in 1870 on Horace Greeley. Mr. Clarence Cook, then the art critic of the Tribune, had been saying things about the academy exhibition which caused the venerable chiefs of that establishment to boil with indignation. One day a committee went down to the Tribune to complain. Mr. Greeley, having listened in silence to what these gentlemen had to say, looked up from his desk, a twinkle in his eye, and said, with his peculiar nasal falsetto: "Gentlemen, I judge from your remarks that Mr. Cook's articles are widely read. They will therefore continue to be printed in the Tribune. Good morning."

A Steamheated Ocean.

A fourth year class was beginning the study of ocean currents.

"Why is the ocean warmer in some places than it is in others?" asked the teacher.

The children were puzzled. Finally Alexander, a bright little lad of seven years, volunteed this original explanation:

"Because it is steam heated in some places," said he. "You see, where the big steamships pass through the ocean the water is steam heated and there for very much warmer than the places where no steamships pass."—New York Tribune.

Playing It Safe.

Hokus—Flubdub has been mixed up in a lot of shady financial transactions, and yet he is never caught. Pokus—That's just like Flubdub. I remember when we were boys and a tin can was to be tied to a dog's tail Flubdub was always the fellow who held the dog.—Life.

Close Quarters.

"Yes, for the past two months I've been positively living within my income."

"Don't you feel rather cramped?"

"Cramped? Say, lend me $10, will you? I want to stretch myself."—New York Times.

Badly Expressed.

Pupil—Teacher, may I be absent this afternoon? My aunt's cousin is dead? Teacher—Well, yes, I suppose so; but really I wish it was some nearer relation.—Topeka Journal.

Her Tongue.

Elsie—Clara's got a tongue like a motor. Jane—Like a motor? How's that? Elsie—She's always running people down.—Exchange.

Washing the Dishes.

"Yes, some of us fellows keep house at the fraternity home."

"Don't you hate to wash dishes?"

"We don't have to. We have plenty of candidates for the fraternity, and dish washing is great as an initiation stunt."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mummies of Peru.

Before taking leave of Cuzco, Peru, we went to see the very interesting collection of Inca relics in the private museum of a Peruvian doctor who has devoted many years of his life to Inca research. Ranged round the walls were mummies which had been taken from rock tombs. All had been buried in a sitting posture, and, judging by the horrible expressions of agony on the parchment skin, I should imagine that some of them, prisoners of war, I was told, had been entombed alive. The horror of those mummified faces and the awful contortions of the skeletons haunted me for a long time, nor shall I ever forget the sight.

One or two of the skulls bore evidence of skillful surgery, star shaped pieces of bone having been cleverly fitted in to repair damage done by the star shaped stone weapons of the period. I did not measure those I saw in the museum, but one of the aforesaid stone weapons which we brought back to England from Cuzco measured four inches from point to point across the top—a truly formidable club.—Wide World Magazine.

They Feared the Dutch.

In 1613, in the old days of England's wars with the Dutch, the inhabitants of Sheringham, in terror of invasion by the Dutch forces, petitioned the lord lieutenant and deputy lieutenants of Norfolk. "Our Town," they said, "Joynes upon ye Maine sea, and we are afrayd every night ye enemy should come ashore and fire Our Towne when we be in our Beddes for ye Houses stand very close together, and all ye Houses thatched with straw, that in one houres time ye Towne may be burnt, for we have nothing to Resist them but one Gunn, with a broken carriage and four Muskuetts, which we bought at our Owne cost and charges; which is a very small defence against an enemy; and likewise wee have no powder, nor shot for ye said Gunn, nor Muskuetts, when we stand in need." They therefore asked for a few more muskets, with powder and bullets. In granting this the authorities stipulated that Sheringham should not "imbeazill ye said arms and ammunition."

Oliver Goldsmith and Powders.

April 4, 1774, died Oliver Goldsmith, in his forty-seventh year, at the height of his fame, as also of his embarrassments. Goldsmith's death was hastened, as some thought, by his taking against his apothecary's wish the famous specific, Dr. James' fever powders. One should be just to the powders. Goldsmith himself thought he had been given spurious and not the genuine powders, while Mr. Hawkes, his apothecary, declared the sick man had taken the right remedy in a wrong fashion and after Goldsmith's death published, in collaboration with the poet's other two physicians, "An Account of the Late Dr. Goldsmith's Illness So Far as Relates to the Exhibition of Dr. James' Powders." Death pays all debts. In no other way possibly could Goldsmith have cleared himself.—London Spectator.

A Costly Quarrel.

Rowley, the English violinist, was hard to beat in his perseverance against one who had incurred his ill will. Rowley had a quarrel with a horse dealer named Brant. It was a trivial matter, but Rowley took the next house to Brant, set up a piano, bought a cornet and proceeded to make insomnia for Brant. After one or two assault cases in court Brant moved. Rowley bought out the next door neighbor and followed with piano and cornet. Brant went to law, but found he could do nothing. Failing, he took a detached house. Then Rowley hired brass bands and organs and assailed him. This was actionable, and Rowley paid $5,000 for his revenge.—London Tatler.

The Gospel Oak.

In the village of Polstead, Suffolk, England, stands a famous oak which the rector has proved to be 2,000 years old. The tree has a girth of thirty-six feet and has been known always as the gospel oak, since under it the first Christian missionaries preached to the heathen Saxons thirteen centuries ago. This event is commemorated each year by a special service held under the tree.

Early Soporifics.

Heatho, a Chinese physician who lived in the third century, gave his patients a preparation of hemp, whereby they were rendered insensible during surgical operations. The soporific effects of mandrake are mentioned by Shakespeare.

Retreating in Disorder.

"Who was that tough looking chap I saw you with today, Hicks?"

"Be careful, Parker. That was my twin brother."

"By jove, old chap, forgive me! I really ought to have known."—Kansas City Times.

Wrong Either Way.

Isabel—I'll never have another photograph taken. Dorothy—Why not, dear? Isabel—Oh, if it looks like me I don't like it, and if it flatters me my friends don't like it!—Exchange.

A Woman's Way.

"Your doom is sealed!" cried the villain.

"Ha," laughed the heroine defiantly, "I guess I can steam it open!"—Chicago Herald.

The Difference.

"Your cook is just like one of the family, isn't she?"

"Dear me, no! She never would eat warmed over dishes." — Baltimore American.

Liked the Quarters.

A passenger in a Pullman car was inclined to be rather friendly with the porter, but had not as yet given him any tip.

"Do you enjoy your position?" the man asked as the porter was brushing his coat.

"Yes, sah," replied the colored fellow. "I likes de quarters hash very much—when I gits 'em."—Harper's Magazine.

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Art and Nature.

Art is the revelation of man, and not merely that, but likewise the revelation of nature, speaking through man. Art pre-exists in nature, and nature is reproduced in art. As vapors from the ocean, floating landward and dissolved in rain, are carried back in rivers to the ocean, so thoughts and the semblances of things that fall upon the soul of man in showers flow out again in living streams of art and lose themselves in the great ocean, which is nature. Art and nature are not, then, discordant, but ever harmoniously working in each other.—Longfellow.

A Roumanian Custom.

A strange custom is still observed in Roumania. When a servant has displeased his or her master the offender takes his boots in his hands and places them before the bedroom door of his master. It is a sign of great submission, and the boots are either kicked away as an intimation that the fault will not be forgiven, or else the servant is told to place them on his feet, which shows that he is forgiven.

Dress Well.

It is not enough that people shall be clad, they must be dressed. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," was the advice of Polonius to his son, "rich, but not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man," and the advice is just as good today as it was 300 years ago.

ANCIENT WRITING.

The History of Man Began When an Alphabet Was Devised.

Perhaps the most valuable invention after the making of languages was that of writing, says a writer in "Student's Investigations." Picture writing was the first used by primitive men, such as was and still is used by the Indian tribes of the new world. The characters in this system of writing were pictures of objects very crude in art, as for instance the picture of the eye, to indicate the organ of sight, and then again symbols for ideas were drawn, such as a picture of an arc, representing the sky and wavy lines beneath, thus indicating rain. This system of representing ideas and objects, which is the most natural to man, is known as ideographic, and the signs are called ideograms.

When the picture writer used symbols to represent the sounds of the human voice—that is, words and not objects or ideas—he took a great step in perfecting the system of writing. When symbols are used to represent words the ideogram becomes a phonogram, and the writing is called phonetic or sound writing. The Babylonians and Assyrians used characters to represent syllables instead of words, thus reducing the number of signs used in their writing to a few hundred. When characters or symbols are used to represent syllables they are called syllabic phonograms, and a collection of such signs is called a syllabary.

But still this system was clumsy, and a final step was taken in the making of an alphabet, the symbols being used to represent elementary sounds of the human voice instead of syllables. The symbols then became true letters, a collection of which is called the alphabet, the writing alphabet. When and where the first alphabet was made is not known, but several Semitic tribes were in possession of an alphabet as early as the ninth century B. C. It may truthfully be said that the history of man begins here, for without an alphabet records, dates, names and events could not have been recorded and preserved for us.

MINIATURE TREES.

Simple Plan by Which Plants May Be Dwarfed In the Growing.

For many centuries the Japanese have closely guarded the secret of growing miniature trees. Indeed, until recently they did not allow the trees to be taken out of the country; wealthy people keep them as art treasures. Now, in America, dwarf trees bring a good price and are used as house plants and table decorations. By following the plan here described almost any one can raise diminutive trees with little trouble.

Get a few large, thick skinned oranges and halve them. Remove the pulp and cover the outside of the skins with thick shellac. That will keep the skins from shriveling. Fill the skins with fine, rich soil, and plant therein a seed of whatever tree you wish to raise—or rather two or three seeds, to insure at least one good specimen.

Make a stand of some kind so that the growing tree can be kept in an upright position and set the plants where they will get plenty of sun, but do not keep them in a room that is likely to become overheated. Water them regularly, but not too profusely. After a time the roots will begin to come through the orange peel. When that happens cut the roots off flush with the outer surface of the orange peel, but be careful not to injure the film of shellac.

It is the cutting of the roots that stunts the plants. When the tree has reached maturity you can transfer it to a more attractive holder. Conifers such as cedars, pines and cryptomerias can be readily stunted; so also can other evergreens, as ilex and Citrus trifoliata. Some dwarf cedars have been known to live more than 500 years. Fruit trees, such as the orange and plum, blossom and bear perfect fruit.—Youth's Companion.

Granite and Water.

A coat made of granite, while perhaps not the most comfortable article of wearing apparel—although granite in thin sheets is flexible—might be thought to be storm proof, yet granite will absorb a considerable amount of moisture. If a cubic yard of granite that had been completely dried out were immersed in pure water it would, according to the United States geological survey, after a short time take up four gallons of water.

Nonchalant Shaw.

Archibald Henderson tells the story that when William T. Stead was planning to get together some of the great men of Europe and make a world tour in the interests of peace he asked George Bernard Shaw to join the company and received the reply:

"If you care to bring a collection of rulers to my quarters in Adelphi terrace I shall be very glad to receive them some morning."

During the Solos.

"What a very light voice the soprano has!"

"Yes, it's much too light."

"Eh! How so?"

"Why, the women in the boxes don't feel free to talk as they usually do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Much For One Boy.

Mother—Bobbie, I'm ashamed of you. You are the eldest and ought to be an example to Raymond and Archie. Bobbie—Well, I'll be an example to Ray, but I won't be an example to both of 'em. Ray's got to be it for Archie.—Boston Transcript.

Thinking Shop.

Hostess—Dr. Spriggins, will you have some of the tongue?

The Doctor (absentmindedly—Oh—er—let me look at it, please.—St. Louis Times.

She Won.

Newlywed—My angel, I wish you wouldn't paint. Mrs. Newlywed—Now, Jack, have you ever seen an angel that wasn't painted?—London Mail.

A Happy Day.

"Goodby, John," said Amy regretfully. "I'm sorry to part with you. Indeed, my heart is almost broken. I'm sorry you're so impractical. If you were content to come down to hard work we could remain together. We could be frugal and saving while young, which would insure us a competence when we got old. But this visionary disposition of yours renders that impossible. You say you are going to seek your fortune. Do you suppose you can find a fortune anywhere easier than right here? Indeed, you will have more difficulty in attaining it where you are not known and where you have no one to give you a lift when you most need it than here."

So spoke Amy Tarrant to John Esterbrook the day he left her to go out in the world, as he told her, to make his fortune. He was indeed of that order we call visionary. He believed he would succeed, but he had no definite idea of how he would succeed. He had no aptitude for drugery.

"I'll admit, sweetheart," he said, "that it looks pretty dark ahead—that is, for me. You will doubtless make up your mind to the practical, the inevitable, and marry some man who will be a hard worker. He will provide the necessaries of life for his family and make you comfortable. I am of a different kind. I can't force myself to do what I dislike to do, and what I like to do doesn't pay. The world requires other things besides food, clothing and a place to live in. There are persons whose business it is to instruct, others to amuse, others to excite the imagination."

"Oh, John, there you go again! Such persons have just as hard a time as—usually a harder time than—those who buy and sell molasses or boots and shoes."

"Nevertheless, I am one of that class and must take my place with them. If I find something whereby I can make money that is a pleasure to me as well, you may hear from me. Till then, farewell."

John Esterbrook was wrong in his reckoning. Yet it is questionable if he was wholly wrong. For 99 persons in every hundred the only way to be comfortable and lay up a competence is hard work, whether they like it or not. However, John looked for employment which might lead to work that he would enjoy. He had a literary taste and considered newspaper work a part of literature. That led him to seek employment in an editorial room, and he found an inferior position in the service of the Spottswood Eagle.

Of the first five years of John's work in the newspaper business little can be said. He drifted from one department to another, not because he was too dull to do the work assigned him, but because his heart was not in it. He was also careless, and carelessness is a fatal trait in making up material for the press. He managed, however, to keep in harness because he was liked, his popularity coming from an infinite good nature and a dry humor with which he caused his and other persons' mishaps and shortcomings to appear amusing. If taken to task for a blunder he would soften it by a joke so apt that it assured his forgiveness. Then, too, John had in him a keen appreciation of the foibles of human nature. He realized that all persons like to have the shortcomings of other perons except themselves shown up in an amusing way.

One day, one of John's fellow workmen said to him, "Why don't you put some of these funny things you say in the paper?"

"I have never thought they were worth it," John replied, but it gave him an idea. For a month he kept memoranda of what seemed to amuse others and putting the best of them in proper form, offered them for the honmorous column. They were used and more appeared the next week. Then some one suggested to John that he put his name to them. The work did not appeal to his ambition, so, instead of using his own name, he chose a substitute—Uncle Bill. From this time forward something funny appeared in the Eagle every week signed "Uncle Bill" and after awhile these bits of humor began to be copied in other newspapers. Their reception was slow at first, because there was an especial zest in them that required a little time to percolate through the skulls of those who read them. Their author had been quite awhile in educating his associates to catch on to them, and it would have required an equal time to educate the public had it not been that they appealed to certain persons who introduced them to others and they grew in favor.

One day John was asked how he would like to devote himself to the exclusive work of writing humor for the Eagle. He replied that he didn't think that he could write funny stuff to order, but he would try it. He found that by injecting his humor into ordinary items which were going the rounds of the newspapers he could greatly increase his supply. He was given a column called "Uncle Bill's Sayings," and it was not long before it was noticed that the circulation of the paper was rapidly increasing.

John Esterbrook had proved his case, though he had stumbled into the proof. He spent a few hours each day hunting for items into which could infuse his quaint humor and a couple of hours more in making them over. His work occupied him for four or five hours each day and was accomplished without the slightest effort. He was doing exactly what nature had intended he should do, what he had hinted to his sweetheart was a possibility, and, since the circulation of the Eagle widened, his salary increased.

Meanwhile, though John had left Almy Tarrant free to make a home with a more pratical man than himself, he had not forgotten her. Amy hadn't married. She had given her heart to John, and it was not hers to give to anyone else. There was another reason why she did not marry. Her mother was a widow, and there were several young children, all of whom required Almy's attention. Almy was an attractive girl and had several suitors, but she had sent them all away, conceiving it to be her duty, as it was her perference, to remain at home, where she was the mainstay of the family.

Indeed, this was necessary, for though Almy worked eight hours a day at an office, she being the only productive one of the household, she could not earn enough to pay rent buy food and the necessary clothing.

Such was the condition of affairs in the Tarrant family when Thanksgiving day approached. One of the younger boys heard his mother and his sister Almy discussing what they should do for a Thanksgiving dinner. Almy suggested that Hamburger steak was the best they could provide for meat. The boy whined that they should have turkey and though informed that the bird would cost 20 cents a pound, was not a whit better satisfied to do without it.

The day before Thanksgiving Mrs. Tarrant and Amy, before the latter went to work, had a final conference as to how they should get up a dinner for the morrow. There were absolutely no funds and Amy could not draw even the few dollars that were coming to her until the end of the week. Nor was there anything in the larder except a few potatoes. The outlook was dismal. Amy went to her work, intending to to ask for enough of her weekly salary to provide at least a meal sufficient to stay the children's appetites, but she was informed that such advances were contrary to the rules of the office. She returned after business hours to inform her mother of her failure and was approaching the house when she saw a man standing at the door. As she recognized John Esterbrook.

"Why, John," she exclaimed, "What brought you here?"

"Well," replied John, "your prediction as to my business having been fulfilled, I've invited myself to take a Thanksgiving dinner with you. I haven't had a real good one since we parted.'

"Oh, dear! What shall we do? We haven't a cent with which to buy a dinner.'

"Thats a disappointment, isn't it?"

"Not only to you, but to us. Mother and I wouldn't complain if it were no for the children.'

"Haven't you anything in the house?"

"Nothing, a tear stood in her eye.

"Well, I have a little change left, I reckon I'll have to pay it out for something to fill the children's stomachs. Suppose we go now together. The markets will not be open on Thanksgiving morning."

She walked away with him and as they proceeded sympathized with him at his ill success, reminding him of their conversation when he went away and how she had warned him that without hard work, whether liked it or net, he would never get on. He replied that he remembered her words very well. He had done some hard work, but confessed that he had not enjoyed it. Indeed he had disliked it so much that he had given it up.

Aren't you doing anything now?' she asked.

"Nothing that I consider work."

They stopped at a market in which a profusion of eatables was displayed, and as soon as John could get the attention of one of the men in white coat and apron he began his purchases with a 10-pound turkey, a quart of oysters, a bunch of celery, to say nothing of cranburries, vegetables, nuts, raisins and other delicacies. Then he asked Amy what necessaries were required. She was too astonished to reply. So he pulled a fat roll of bank notes from his pocket and paid the bill. Then they walked back to Amy's home, taking with them a beefsteak and other articles for supper that evening.

After supper John threw off his facetiousness and made a clean breast of it to Amy. It rather mortified him to confess that he was making a living at writing jokes about human foibles, but when he informed her of the fine income he was receiving she brightened and he felt after all that he did not suffer in her estimation.

The next morning was occupied by Amy in preparing a Thanksgiving dinner, and when it was ready John appeared with sweetmeats, of which he said the supply they had laid in the day befor was altogether too scant.

All voted the dinner the finest they had ever eaten and the day the most enjoyable they had ever spent. Amy consented to marry John on condition that she be not required to seperate herself entirely from her mother and the children, and the liberal John provided for them. Indeed, he knew not how to take care of money, and his wife became the family purser.—Agnes Hogan.

U. S. Conducts Wood-Waste Exchange.

Manufacturers Decrease Costs and Increase Profits by Utilizing Each Other's Scrap Material.

Washington—: The latest business-aid service instituted by the government is a wood-waste exchange. It enables lumbermen and manufacturers in the various wood-using industries to utilize each other's waste to mutual advantage, aiming to effect a large saving in forest material as well as in money.

The wood-waste exchange is being conducted by the forest service of the department of agriculture. More than forty manufacturers of wooden articles already have asked to be listed as having certain kinds of waste wood for sale, or as desiring to obtain their raw material in the rough or in semi-finished form from mill or factory waste

Twice a month the exchange sends out a circular headed, "Opportunities to Buy Waste," containing the names and addresses of factories having waste wood for sale, with exact information as to species, sizes, forms and quantities. Similarly, another circular headed, "Opportunities to Sell Waste," gives the specific requirements of wood-using plants which desire to buy waste material.

One of the first waste problems solved has been that of a furniture maker in Michigan who wrote to the forest service asking how to dispose of sugar maple blocks and sticks which were cut off in the process of furniture making and which he had to sell merely as fuel. Samples were obtained from him and the forest service then located a scrubbing-brush manufacturer who used small maple blocks for brush backs. The result was that the furniture maker was enabled to sell his waste at a much higer price than it had brought as firewood, while the brush maker was enabled to buy brush-back material in suitable sizes at a much lower figure than it had been costing him to buy maple lumber and cut it up,

Firms which have been put into touch with each other through the exchange are expected to notify the forest service when their requirements have been met; then their names are removed from the lists. In this way several concerns which early took advantage of the plan have dropped off the lists; but as more and more manufacturers learn of the wood-waste exchange the lists are steadily growing.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1098.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

All Sorts.

"Coronation robes are generally magnificent affairs."

"Yes, and they're only rain coats after all."—Baltimore American.

A prominent physician has written an article on the best position in which to sleep. For our part we usually lie down.—Boston Transcript.

Doctor—You are suffering from gastronomic joyriding.

Patient—From what?

Doctor—Auto intoxication.—Public Ledger.

He—You can't truthfully say I have not supported you in the style to which you were accustomed.

She—Yes, I can. You never hold me on your lap any more.—Judge.

The Single One—I shall never forget the good time I've had with Jack.

The Married One—Don't be too sure about that, my dear; you may marry him some day.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

"Ah! the good die young," sighed the sanctimonious individual.

"Yes, there isn't much use in living if you have to be good," added the frivilous person.

"I think Prof. Hilbrowe is a wonderful lecturer," said the Old Fogy.

"He brings things home to you that you never saw before."

"That's nothing," replied the Grouch. "I have a laundry wagon driver who can do that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Debutante—He said he would go through a raging flood just to look into my eyes.

Chaperon—When, last night.

Debutante—No; last night he phoned that it was raining too hard for him to call.

"Why do you consider this necktie my wife bought me a joke? I doesn't make me laugh."

"That fact makes it all the more a joke. Whether or not you laugh depends entirely on whom it's on."—Washington Star.

Crawford—"I see the billigerents are calling out the oldest reservists. Do you think that married men should be compelled to fight?"

Crabshaw—"Why not? They are used to it."—Life.

"Where was the fire in town last night?'

"I think it must have been the library."

"What makes you think that?"

"Well, I heard the smoke was issuing in volumes."

"Do you see that girl in the third row of the chorus?"

"Yes; why?"

"She promised her mother she'd never be an actress."

"Well?"

"She isn't."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Finding His Bride.

In one part of the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, a very quaint marriage ceremony prevails. The bridegroom dresses in his "Sunday best" and, accompanied by as many friends and relatives as he can muster for the fete, goes to claim his bride. Finding the door locked, he demands admittance. The inmates ask him his business, and in reply he solicits the hand of his chosen maiden. If his answer be deemed satisfactory he is successively introduced to a number of matrons and maids, some perhaps deformed and others old and ugly. Then he is presented to some large dolls, all of which he rejects with scorn, amid general merriment. The bewildered bridegroom, whose impetuosity and temper are now sorely tried, is then informed that his ladylove is absent and is invited in to see for himself. He rushes into the house and searches from room to room until he finds her in her bridal dress ready to go to church. Then are his troubles over and his state as a benedict assured.

How a Zeppelin Is Made.

The building of a Zeppelin is not the work of a day. The mere work on the vessel takes an entire year, and when that work is done another three months must be spent in testing. Stretched on a framework of girders there are from seventeen to twenty-five balloonettes from end to end. Over these and over the girders is an outer skin of proofed canvas. Slung under the great length is a series of cabins.

Right in front is the station of the lookout man, who is in charge of the starting and the landing. He has anchors slung beneath him. In the first boat, which is entirely covered in, are two petrol engines. Behind this boat is the gangway, fitted up with sleeping berths for the crew. In the center is the observation station. It is from here that the bombs are dropped, and it is in here that the marvelous steering and sighting apparatus is installed, as well as the wireless plant.—St. Louis Republic.

Swine In Old London.

We hear much today of the dangers of the London streets, but the inhabitants are spared some of the perils of an earlier age. The calendar of coroners' rolls for the city tells how the many swine wandering about the streets were once London's greatest nuisances. In 1322 an inquest was held on a child who was attacked in her cradle by a pig which had wandered in through the open door of her parents' shop. And a little earlier letters patent were issued to an infant who lost an ear from the same cause. The letters certified the cause of the accident, lest later on the uncharitable should say that the ear had been cut off in the pillory by the knife of the law.—London Spectator.

A Long Popular Vegetable.

Asparagus has evidently been known during a considerable period, for it figures in the title of a seventeenth century play. Richard Brome, who started life as a domestic servant and in that capacity had Ben Jonson for a master, became a popular dramatist, and one of the most successful of his comedies was "The Sparagus Garden," acted, according to the title page of the edition published in 1640, "by the Company of Revels at Salisbury Court." One of the characters in this play expresses a wish to have "sparagus at every meale all the yeare long."—London Globe.

CARVED A LIVING FISH.

Part Was Cooked and the Other Part Swam Around Till Needed.

Not many years ago, being one of the few foreigners permitted to reside in the interior of Japan, I was favored with this interesting experience:

Living near a small fishing village and out of convenient reach of the treaty ports, I found it necessary to content myself to a great extent with native subsistence. However, a daily supply of delicious living fish went far to compensate for the absence of beefsteak and bread and butter.

The peddlers of fish carry their finny merchandise in shallow tubs filled with water, suspended from the ends of a yoke across the shoulders. In this fashion they trot along for miles on their rounds.

Having the advantage of first choice, I could usually select one of a size suitable for the day's needs, but one morning they were all entirely too large, and when it was pointed out that the smallest was double the size wanted he replied:

"Oh, but you can cut it in two; use half today, the other half tomorrow."

This suggestion would seem simple enough in American markets, but when he was told that stale fish was undesirable he explained that the remaining half would be as lively tomorrow or any day thereafter until used; that the operation would not hurt the fish in the slightest respect. At this point curiosity prompted me to direct the flip vivisectionist to proceed with his barbarous act.

He immediately laid one of the fish on a board and placed his long, keen edged knife just back of the gills and quickly sliced off all of one side down to the tail and so close to the ribs that you could almost see them. The part containing the vital organs was returned to the water, where, of course, owing to loss of equilibrium, it turned on its side. But to my astonishment it swam round lively as ever, seemingly undisturbed by the loss of so much flesh, and remained so until the next day when I was ready to cook it.

My native friends smiled at the suggestion of cruelty and related the story of a distinguished daimio who caught a fish sliced in this manner that had been placed in the river years before and lived this long time happy and lively as other fish. But the idea of carving a living fish made me shudder, and I never tried it again.—C. D. Weldon, in New York Tribune.

SYMBOLS AS SHOP SIGNS.

A Legacy From the Old Days When but Few Persons Could Read.

The man on the street, and especially the man on the street in Manhattan, does not realize that he is every day perpetuating in the signs that he uses the customs of a people who could not read. In the old days it was useless to put up the sign "apothecary," because few could read it. So the apothecary decorated his shop front with a mortar and pestle as a sign of his trade.

We can read now, most of us, but we cling to signs of this sort still. The symbol lingers.

Here and there a barber tries to throw off its yoke by painting a sign that reads "tonsorial parlor," but the normal barber shop proudly sets up its totem pole, which retains as a tradition the silent but eloquent testimony of the former practice on the part of the barber of blood letting.

Similarly the pawnbroker hangs up his trinity of golden balls because the original pawnbroking business was started by a Medici, whose coat of arms was charged with three golden balls on a field of silver.

The wooden Indian signifies a tobacco store because it was from the Indians that the idea of smoking originally came. The noble red man has thus been debased and doomed to hold forth in effigy a bunch of cigars to both the willing and the unwilling.

A boot that swings as a sign says plainly to every man, "This is a shoe shop." The shoes within will wear themselves out in the service of those who buy them. A large wooden watch can mean only one thing, and that is that the sign owner is a horologist.—New York Mail.

A Dry Land Boat Race.

A dry land boat race took place at some sports in the north of England last year and caused much merriment. The "crews" sit astride a pole and run backward round a course, steered by a "cox," who faces in the right direction. Tumbles, needless to say, are very frequent, and when the leader happens to lose his footing he generally "shipwrecks" the whole crew, to the vast enjoyment of their rivals and the spectators.—Wide World Magazine.

How Rusty Kettles Were Cleaned.

An old fashioned recipe for cleaning the inside of a rusty kettle consisted in filling it to the brim with hay. As much water as it will hold should then be poured over the top, the kettle placed on the fire and boiled for several hours, more water being added when required.

The Razor Quartet.

"Haydn once exclaimed when shaving, 'I will give my best quartet for a razor,'" remarked Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie in an address before the Royal institution, "and a man offering him a couple secured the manuscript of what is now called the 'Razor' quartet."

Fantastic Fling.

"I understand your husband is learning to dance?"

"No," replied Mrs. Gloody. "That report was started by some neighbors who happened to be looking through our basement window just after he had dropped a hot cinder on his foot."—Washington Star.

Still a Nomad.

"Why did your wife leave you?"

"Force of habit, I guess. She was a cook before I married her."—Detroit Free Press.

The great secret of making the labor of life easy is to do each duty every day.—Marsden.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society —E. M. T. Continued.

1810. Taggart. Sarah, wife of Henry, formerly of Newport, died at Middleborough, N. Y. Nov. 10, age 23.

1810. Tanner. Mary, wife of (Joseph or James) died at Cincinnatus, N. Y. Oct. 21, age 40.

1810. Townsend. Edmond, Town Treasurer 39 yrs. died Nov. 27, age 76 yrs.

1811. Taylor. Capt. Wm. V. married Abby White, daughter of Thomas, Jan. 1.

1811. Townsend. Thomas married Hannah B. Cornell (wido. 2d. wife) Mar. 31.

1811. Tripp. Joshua married Susan Greenman, Dec. 20.

1812. Tefft. Col. Jos., Rep. from Richmond, died Newport Feb. 1, age 47 yrs.

1812. Town Meeting. April 17 to take Measures for defence of the Town.

1812. Towle. Eliza, dau'r of Rev. Samuel, died April 30, age 17 yrs.

1812. Turner. Doc't Peter, U. S. A. died at Plattsburg, N. Y. Nov.; he was son of Daniel & brother of Doctor Wm., of Newport.

1812. Thomas. Col. Alexander, died at Portsmouth Oct. 1, age 70 yrs. He was an officer in Revolutionary Army.

1812. Townsend. James, married Sally Davenport, of Charles, May 9.

1813. Tillinghast. Joseph, died age 77.

1814. Tilley. Thomas (Ropemaker) died June 16. age 48.

1815. Tripp. Wm. died at Sherburne, Vt., Mar. 15 age 72, formerly of Newport. Tanner.

1815. Tillinghast. Dr. Wilbor md. to Ann Tillinghast of North Kingstown, July.

1815. Thurston. William md. to Ruth Easton of Benj. Oct. 1.

1815. Tillinghast. Joseph L. md. to Rebecca Power Ayr. at Providence. Nov. 5.

1815. Topkins. George S. md. to Penelope Mirock, Nov.

1815. Townsend, Eliz'th, widow of Edmond, Jan. 19 died.

1815. Tanner, Mary, died May, age 77 (or possibly Turner.)

1815. Tucker, Lydia, died Nov. 23, age 85 years.

1816. Tillinghast, Geo., judge common pleas, died April 11, age 66, at East Greenwich.

1816. Tiverton Stone Bridge restored. Expense $20,000.

1816. Towson, Lt. Col. takes command of Fort Adams, Newport.

1816. Theatre opened Aug. 5, with the Soldiers Daughter Company. Messrs. Greene, Williams, Hughes, Clarke, Pelby, W. Clarke, Bray, Stamp, Symes, Dykes; Mrs. Clarke, Miss W. Clarke, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Barnes.

1816. Tisdale, Benj., md. to Abigail Carey, Jan. 1

1816. Tilley, Wm. James, md. to Eliza Stockford of John, Warren, April 6.

1816. Trevett, Cath., wife of Eleazer, died Mar. 9 (daughter of Walter Easton.)

1817. Theater opened July 28. Company: Messrs. Powell, Duff, Green, Drummond, F. Brown, Adamson, Hughes, Dykes, Clarke, Pelby, Shaw & Synes. Mrs. Barnes, Brown, Drummond, Pelby, Duff.

1817. Thornton. Elisha (Friends Preacher) died at New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1816, age 70.

1817. Thurston. Eliz'th, wife of Moses (dau'r of Benj. Easton.) died Feb. 18, age 36.

1817. Tew. Capt. Henry Jr. died May 9, at Cape Coast, Master of Brig Roland.

1818. Thurston. Dr. John R., died at St. Christopher's, June, age 45. Student of Dr. Jonathan Easton.

1818. Taber. Mrs. Sarah, Tiverton, April 17, age 100 yrs., 6 mos.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF WILLS FROM NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS. PROBATE BOOK 3.

MANCHESTER. Ann. Will. Dated Feb. 10, 1800; proved July 6, 1801. Mentions: sons, Jonathan & Ephraim; dau. Lydia. Executrix, dau. Lydia. Witnesses: Jonathan Greene, Abigail Greene, Polly Miller.

MASON. Benjamin. Will. Dated Sept. 2, 1801; proved Oct. 5, 1801. Mentions: son, Benj. Mason; dau. Eliz'th Champlin Mason; son, Chr. Grant Mason; son, Geo. Champlin Mason; wife, Margaret Mason, residuary Legatee & Executrix. Witnesses: Theodore Dehon, J. Gibbs, Thos. Hornsby.

PECKHAM. Eliz'th. Will. Dated Jan. 13, 1793. Proved Mar. 3, 1800. Mentions: son, Thomas; gd. daus; Eliz'th and Rebecca of Thomas; gd. son, Peleg Hall Peckham; dau.-in-law, wife of Thomas Peckham; gd. son Thomas of Thomas. Son Thomas executor. Witnesses: Thomas Coggeshall, Rebecca Weaver, John Gould.

POTTER. James of Middletown Guardian to Ichabod Potter, son of Ichabod, Nov. 10, 1798.

ROGERS. Mary, widow. Will. Dated October 4, 1797. Proved, Mar. 3, 1800. Mentions: Abigail Ward, wife of Benj; Priscilla Rogers, daughter of Caleb Lyndon; Jonathan Rogers Ward; John Rogers, son of John; Caleb Lyndon; Danford Phips Lyndon; John Lyndon; Priscilla Smith; Abial Lawton; Mary Peck; Abigail Ward, and Priscilla Rogers Lyndon; residuary Legatees. Deceased brother Samuel Lyndon. Executors: Caleb Lyndon, Dan. W. Hockey. Witnesses: John Grelea, Benj. Hammond, John Hammond.

SLOCUM. Martha, Will dated May 21, 1796; proved Sept. 25, 1796. Mentions: Daus. Eliz'th Slocum, Mary Slocum, Avis Barnard, Sarah Hammond; son, Benjamin Slocum; gd. sons, John Robinson, James Robinson (sons of daughter Martha Robinson); five sons, John Slocum, Pardon Slocum, William Slocum, Thomas Slocum, Christopher Slocum. Executors son John Slocum, niece Mary Howland. Witnesses, J. Grelia, Avis Carpenter, Abigail Tillinghast.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

8180. SAUNDERS—Dorcas Saunders was wife of Zelotus Olney, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1771; removed to Smithfield, R. I., and married there, and about 1800 removed to Tioga Co., N. Y. She and her husband died in Potter Co., Pa. What was the name of her father? Was it Jonathan Saunders of Westerly, R. I?—E. V.

8181. HALL. EDSON—Mary Hall b 1740, married 1762, Nathan Edson, born in R. I., 1739. Who were her parents, and was her father in the Rev. war?—R. N.

8182. BURLINGAME—Jonathan Burlingame was b. 1702-3, d. at Cranston, R. I., 1778. Can some one tell me the name of his wife who d. before he did? Their children were Elisha, Christopher, Charles, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Patience and (possibly) Mary.—W. M.

8183. HUNT—Rebecca Hunt and Samuel Benson were married Nov. 9, 1765. She was the daughter of Rev. Asa Hunt of Dorchester, Mass., who was b. in Braintree, Mass., July, 1744. He d. while on a visit with his son at Providence, R. I., Sept. 25, 1791. His name appears on the Lexington Alarm list, 1776. His ancestry and that of his wife Rebecca ——, is much desired. A member of the family thinks the name of the wife of Rev. Asa Hunt was Esther Pierce. Who can say which is correct?—R. A.

8184. DENNIS—Would like English ancestry of Arthur Dennis of Winehead, England. His son was Capt. John Dennis of Newport, R. I., who married Joanna Brown. Who were her ancestors? Their daughter Mary Dennis married Thomas Forester. Their son Arthur Dennis married—Robinson. Who was she?—A. D.

ANSWERS.

8161. WOOD—Hannah Wood b. 7 October, 1701; bap. 3 Nov., 1704; d. 14 June, 1730, was the dau. of John Wood & Mary Church of Little Compton. She m. 5 Jan. 1721 at Little Compton Jonathan Peck of Bristol. On her death he m., 23 Nov. 1731, Hannah Loring. Issue by both wives.—T. W.

BLOCK ISLAND.

Hon. Barzilla B. Mitchell, one of the best known and respected citizens of Block Island, died in Providence, Wednesday, April 21, at the age of 76 years. The remains were taken to his home at Block Island Thursday, April 22nd.

The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member, Saturday, April 24th, and were largely attended, Rev. Horace A. Roberts, D. D., officiating.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the pioneer hotel men of Block Island, having bought the Spring House property in 1870 and operating it until 1907. It was patronized by the best class of people that come to Block Island, including Judges and Congressmen.

He represented his town in the General Assembly continuously for six years beginning in 1877, and was sent by the people of the Island to Washington several times to get appropiations for the dredging out the dock at the Old Harbor, which had filled up with sand so that the steamboats could not land. In this he was successful, having secured an appropration of $4500

PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

The town council met as a board of canvassers to revise the voting list before the financial meeting. Fourteen names were stricken from the list and three were added.

The petition of William B. Anthony, tax collector, for direction that he may sell certain real estate for taxes was granted.

The petition of Madison H. Cram for a license to maintain a victualling house at "Homestead," Prudence; of John W. Cain for a victualler's license at Island Park; Mayer Sacknoff of Fall River to peddle dry goods and notions; Max Greenppau, of Newport, and Arnold Leviss and Simon Tarmberg, of Fall River, to peddle fruit; Margaret Hayes to maintain a victualling house on Park avenue, all granted, fee $5 each.

Complaint having been made that John S Lopes was trespassing upon an old Sherman burial ground lot, it was voted that the town sergeant be instructed to warn him to vacate said lot forthwith.

Charles L. Sewall was given permission to move a building over Power street.

The petition of Nathan Swift for a license to collect junk, was referred to the next regular meeting.

A number of bills were allowed and ordered paid: The bill of the town of Tiverton for assistance at fires with chemical engine to the amount of $25, was referred to the next regular meeting, and the clerk instructed to communicate with the Tiverton town clerk.

Councilman Frank C. Cory reported on the washouts at the Splaine property at Island Park, that it was necessary for the town to make repairs and that he did so at once.

Voted, that arrangements for free vaccination be made by the president, Henry F. Anthony.

FINANCIAL TOWN MEETING.

The annual financial town meeting was held on Wednesday when it was reported that the town ended its fiscal year without debt and with a balance of $2,211.81 in the treasury, a balance of $431.35 in the school fund, and a balance of $919.87 in the dog fund.

The tax rate was fixed at (60) sixty cents per $100.

The annual appropriations were made and the salaries of the town officers fixed. Among the appropriations were $500 for highways on Prudence Island, and a total of $4000 for highways in the town. The Town Treasurer was authorized to hire $10,000 in anticipation of taxes. The town officers who handle money were instructed to make returns, hereafter, weekly on each Friday. A proposition to have the construction of stone roads let out by contract, was defeated, $1000 having been appropriated for that purpose.

In the warrant was a proposition calling for street lights, sidewalks and fire protection at Island Park. After some discussion the subject was laid on the table.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY.

Miss Laura Wadsworth entertained the Helping Hand Society Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening she entertained the Epworth League when the election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Charles Borden.
Vice President—Charles Ashley.
2nd Vice President—Mrs. Sarah L. Mosher.
3rd Vice President—Mrs. Charles Ashley.
4th Vice President—Chester Hedly.
Secretary—Mrs. Sydney T. Hedly.
Treasurer—Mrs. David P. Hedly.
Organist—Miss Alice N. Brayton.

A social hour followed the business meeting.

ROBERT E. GIFFORD.

The body of Robert E. Gifford, second son of David E. Gifford, formerly of this town, was brought here from Medford, Mass., for burial in St. Paul's Cemetery. Rev. John Wadsworth, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church read the service. Mr. Gifford had been ill a long time and died in the Dearborn Hospital Medford. There were many floral offerings.

"In India a lac of rupees is a fortune."
"And in America a lack of dollars is a misfortune."—New York Press.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,
May 5th, 1915.

Estate of Timothy W. Quill.

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Timothy W. Quill, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of William Quill, late of said Newport, deceased, and of Ellen T. Quill, informing the Court that he has made choice of Ellen T. Quill, of said Newport, as guardian of his person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the twenty-fourth day of May instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

5-8-3w

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If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

Savings Bank of Newport.

282 THAMES STREET.

Hours 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays 9 to 12 m.

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No. 1492

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts (notes held in bank		$307,390 23
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		110,000 00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		57,375 00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Banks	10,200 00	
Less amount unpaid	5,100 00	5,100 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		14,000 00
Due from Federal reserve bank		5,650 00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	16,316 53	
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	1,120 61	15,437 04
Exchanges for clearing house		7,769 31
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		817 12
Notes of other National Banks		1,610 10
Federal reserve notes		455 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Total coin and certificates		24,011 75
Legal-tender notes		1,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer not more than 5 per cent. of circulation		5,500 00
Total		$545,929 50
LIABILITIES		DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in		$190,000 00
Surplus fund		60,000 00
Undivided profits,	16,679 84	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	8,117 23	18,562 11
Circulating notes	110,000 00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	1,560 00	108,450 00
Dividends unpaid		129 50
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	213,961 81	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	12,508 12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90 16	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days		256,656 09
Total		$543,560 50

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1915.

PACKER BRAMAN
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: George W. Sherman, Albert K. Sherman, William E. Dennis, Jr., Directors.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made by Charles E. Durfee to Elizabeth A. Chase (his wife, Annie R. Durfee, joining therein in token of release of dower) bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and eleven and recorded in the Portsmouth Land Evidence, Mortgage Book No. 1, pages 257, 258, 259 (which said mortgage has since been duly assigned by said Elizabeth A. Chase to Benjamin Hall), there having been breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described in the Town of Portsmouth, R. I., on MONDAY, May 24, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the said mortgagor to the following described property: A certain lot of land situated in said town of Portsmouth, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sprague street where land of John T. Gardner intersects land of said Durfee, and at the northwest corner of the lot to be described, thence southerly one hundred and ten (110) feet to land of Benj. Hall, and bounded westerly by land of said Gardner; thence easterly fifty-four 45-100 (54.45) feet to land of said Hall and bounded southerly by other land of said Hall. Thence northerly one hundred and nine (109) feet to said southerly line of Sprague street and bounded easterly by other land of said Hall; thence westerly with the southerly line of said Sprague street seventeen 3-100 (17.03) feet to a stub; thence westerly again with said southerly line of Sprague street thirty-seven 35-100 (37.35) feet to point of beginning and bounded northerly by said Sprague street and containing twenty-two 17-100 (22.17) square rods of land; being lot No. 2, Section B, on plan of house-lots, Fort Butts, Portsmouth, R. I., surveyed for Benjamin Hall, Jr., by E. I. Marvel, Engineer, July, 1900.

By order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

BENJAMIN HALL,
Assignee of the Mortgagee.

Portsmouth, R. I., April 29, 1915—5-1-4w

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

To Katie A. Reynolds and all other persons interested in the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said Katie A. Reynolds to William B. M. Chace, dated November 28th, 1911, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Mortgage Land Evidence, book 4, pages 379 380 and for breach of the conditions contained in said Mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold by public auction on the first parcel hereinafter described on

MONDAY, May 24th, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.,

those parcels of the premises described in said mortgage which are bounded and described as follows, viz:

FIRST PARCEL: Beginning at the South westerly corner thereof and at the Northwesterly corner of land formerly of Amenzer J. Durfee; thence running Northerly in the Easterly line of Stafford Road three hundred seventy and 30-100 feet to a proposed forty foot street; thence making an angle of 65° 51′ 20″ and running Southeasterly seven hundred nineteen and 2-100 feet to the Westerly line of a proposed forty foot street; thence Southwesterly one hundred forty-three and 2-100 feet; thence making an angle of 90° and running Southeasterly forty and 1-100 feet to the West end of a stone wall; thence making an angle of 90° and running Southwesterly one hundred ninety-seven and 5 100 feet for a corner; thence Northwesterly six hundred nineteen and 47-100 feet to the point of beginning, forming an angle with said first described line of 114° 35′ 10″ containing eight hundred forty-three and 713-1000 square rods more or less, and being a part of the homestead farm of the late David A. Durfee, late of Tiverton, deceased.

SECOND PARCEL: Bounded Northerly by the Eagleville Road; Easterly by the Stafford Road; Southerly by land formerly of David Durfee, 3d, deceased, and Westerly by the Six-rod Highway, containing thirty (30) acres more or less, excepting therefrom about Seventy-three and 41-100 (73.41) rods of land which was released by partial release dated September 25th, 1912, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Mortgage Land Evidence, book 2, pages 487-488.

Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes

Other terms made known at time and place of sale.

The mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at the sale thereof.

WILLIAM B. M. CHACE,
Mortgagee.

5-1-4w

Carr's List.

Our Navy and the Next War, by Robert W. Neeser

Pan-Americanism, by Roland G. Usher
Author of Pan-Germanism

Ruggles of Red Gap, by Harry Leon Wilson
Author of "Bunker Bean"

The Re-Discovered Country, by Stewart Edward White

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